THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI--No 48. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE CABINET

Rumors and Speculations by Very Anxious Men—Rollins' Probable Successor.

The New York *Tribune* this morning prints the following correspondence from Washington:—

The indefinite disclosures made by General Grant yesterday, in regard to his Cabinet, formed the principal topics of conversation among the politicians to-day. Every Pennsylvanian of the least prominence, national or local, was mentioned as the "coming man" from that State, but no one is sure who he is. It was further made known to-day that Columbus Delano, member of the House from the XIIIth Ohio District, is to be the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the incoming Administration. Mr. Rollins, the present Commissioner, is determined to retire from the office, and hence comes the necessity for a new appointment. When he made a request of his political friends to withdraw during the last campaign, he recommended Mr. Delano for the position, and when Johnson refused to appoint him Mr. Rollins was compelled to remain. It being known that Mr. Rollins would positively withdraw from the office, the friends of Mr. Delano suggested and recommended him to General Grant for the place. Yesterday Mr. Delano had a long consultation with General Grant, during which it is understood the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue was offered to him, and that he signified his intention to accept. It is further stated that General Grant highly complimented Mr. Delano for his known ability and integrity as a public officer, and said if it was in his power to judiciously do so, he would gladly appoint him to a place in his Cabinet. But at the same time he considered the Commissionership of Internal Revenue not inferior to any office in his gift. This last statement about the Cabinet has created the impression that Ohio will have no representative in the Cabinet, which disposes of Messrs. Wade and Dennison. The Pacific coast people were considerably agitated to-day in regard to a rumor which was extensively circulated, to the effect that Senator Williams, of Oregon, was to represent their section of the country in the Cabinet. Nothing official is known regarding the assertion. New England people seem sanguine that Boutwell is to be their representative. The success of the Pennsylvanians yesterday has spurred up the New York members, who are proposing an immediate raid on General Grant in the interest of their State. It is intimated that General Rawlins will be tendered the Collectorship of the Port of New York, if he desires it, or, if he prefers, he will succeed Schofield as Secretary of War. A move is organizing to displace Mr. Wilson, the Commissioner of the Land Office, and put in his stead Colonel A. O. P. Burnside, a nephew of General Burnside. The name of Major Webster, of Grant's staff, is mentioned in connection with the position of United States Marshal of the District of Columbia.

The Commissionership of Internal Revenue.

Washington Cor. of Boston Advertiser.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue under General Grant will be the Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio. He has served six years in Congress, and his term expires on the 4th of next month. He is regarded as one of the purest and most upright men in public life, and has always taken a leading position in the discussion of internal revenue matters. General Grant has for a long time had the highest confidence in his official and personal integrity, and did what he could to further the movement made last summer in his interest for the place. Mr. Delano was not then, nor has he been since, an applicant for the position. But when, in June or July, Commissioner Rollins signified his earnest desire to quit the office, a consultation of leading men here was held, as the result of which Mr. Delano consented to accept the appointment from President Johnson if it was tendered. Mr. Rollins, Mr. E. B. Washburne, Senator Wilson, Senator Sherman, General Schenck, Senator Cattell, Mr. Hooper, and others made efforts, through Secretaries Seward and McCulloch, to induce Mr. Johnson to nominate him to the Senate, but without success, though it was understood that he could be immediately confirmed, and would be kept in office by General Grant if he were elected President. In December last, when Mr. Rollins again expressed a wish to retire, a second unsuccessful effort was made to secure the appointment of Mr. Delano. General Grant then, through a trusted friend, conveyed to Mr. Rollins a request to hold the Commissionership until the end of Mr. Johnson's term, which Mr. Rollins consented to do if not forced to leave by the condition of his family. The present Commissioner some time ago notified General Grant that he would like to withdraw as soon as possible after the inauguration, and the next President then testified his confidence in Mr. Delano by tendering him the place. There is reason for thinking that the General at one time thought of offering him a position in the Cabinet, though he regards the Revenue as equal in importance to any secretaryship. However this may be, Mr. Delano has accepted the tender of the Commissionership, and the nomination will be laid before the Senate soon after those of Cabinet members. Those most conversant with revenue matters and the abilities of Mr. Delano are confident that he will prove a vigilant and capable officer.

Grant on Reconstruction.

The N. Y. *Herald* publishes the following in its Washington correspondence:—

Senator Pool, as well as other gentlemen who accompanied him to army headquarters to-day, discovered that General Grant was admirably willing to hear advice and information on every subject, but indisposed, except in one or two matters, to furnish his own views in return. On the general subject, however, of reconstruction at the South, he had no hesitation in saying that in his opinion the States of North Carolina, Virginia, and Alabama were the three best practically reconstructed of the entire ten. There was more observance of law and order and a better disposition existing between the black and white races and between the political parties in these States than in any other. This, he declared, he knew from extensive and reliable information, and he had no doubt whatever if political incendiarism was put at rest, the other seven States would very soon settle down to a model condition of civil order and harmony. He said it was the South, and almost the South alone, that filled his thoughts when he made use of the expression in his letter "Let us have peace." If the disorder and agitation in that section could only be at once and forever disposed of there were no fears to be apprehended for the rest, of the country. The South had always been a source of anxiety to the nation; but there was every prospect now that it would soon become as tranquil and prosperous as any other section of the Union. "When that time arrives," exclaimed the General, "the United States will be the strongest and happiest country on the globe."

The Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia.

Two agents on behalf of the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia waited upon the Comptroller of the Currency yesterday and acquainted him with the circumstances connected with the suspension of that bank. To-day Comptroller Hurlburd sent an examiner to Philadelphia to look into the affairs of the bank, as they state that they expect to be able to resume business again, but claim that if even they are compelled to wind up their affairs they will be able to meet all their liabilities. There is no danger of the Government losing anything in this case, as the suspended bank ceased to be a designated depository several weeks ago.—*N. Y. Herald's Washington telegrams.*

A RELIC.

The Draft-book of a Confederate Secretary.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Jan. 28.

A gentleman has handed us for inspection the "stub" of a draft-book used by the Secretary of the Confederacy, and which shows, in brief, the larger part of the original transactions during the existence of the Rebel power. It was found after the fall of Richmond, and is preserved as a curious relic of the past.

The first entry is dated 29th of May, 1861, and is for the modest sum of $10,000 on the Canal Bank of New Orleans. The next is dated June 7, 1861, and is a draft for $50,000 on the Louisiana State Bank, payable to the order of A. J. Garrott, Assistant Treasurer. By this time the financial system has been fully brought into operation. These drafts extend over a period from the date above mentioned, to August, 1864; the last regular draft having been drawn on the third of that month. There is a memorandum of a draft drawn as late as October 3, 1864. This draft is drawn payable to the order of M. J. Hall, Dep., at Marshall, Texas. It is addressed to E. C. Elmore, Jr., Richmond, Va., and is supposed to have been drawn for post office purposes. A note in the same handwriting reads as follows:—"Authority endorsed on the draft to pay R. A. Matthews to effect the transfer under contract of Matthews and Ewell with the Treasury Department; but at the risk and expense of the Post Office Department."

Without footing up all the marginal sums, we should judge that two hundred millions were represented in this book. Many of the drafts are as large as one million, and some even reach the amount of ten millions. There are many small drafts for coin, but these rarely exceed $10,000, and most of them were under $1000. As a specimen of Confederate book-keeping, we should not rank this account book very high. The original entries are frequently defaced and written over with a new endorsement, so that it is not easy to make out the exact character of the original transaction. In some places there are memoranda showing either that the draft had been sold for gold, or that it had been drawn, payable in that way. Such drafts are usually drawn on depositaries in localities where there was a Rebel custom house, and where blockade-runners had paid duties in gold. Nearly all the specie mentioned in these drafts appears to have been derived from these sources. The right arm of the Confederacy was the blockade-runners.

In the later days of the Confederacy, Frazer, Trenholm & Co. figure as bankers and depositaries at Liverpool. Most of the late drafts on this house are for small amounts payable in gold, and appear to have been used to pay diplomatic salaries. The latest of these were drawn in August, 1864, when it was all up with the Confederacy. It is not a little significant that when it was evident that the cause was lost there was a desperate raid upon this draft bank. As late as July 28, 1864, we find draft No. 803, drawn for $6,000,000 on W. Y. Leach, Assistant Treasurer of Columbia, S. C., payable to the order of E. C. Elmore, Confederate Treasurer, although there is nothing to indicate where that official might be found at that particular time.

On draft No. 231, drawn by the Confederate Treasurer for $109,600 on John Boston, Deputy at Savannah, Ga., is the indorsement:—"Payable in bonds secured on sequestration account." This sort of paper no doubt commanded a premium. The security was the confiscated property of Northern men who, refusing to be Rebels, were forced to leave the country.

Frazer, Trenholm & Co., Liverpool, figure in the draft-book as early as December 20, 1861. In one place they are designated as "Hon. Dep." If those financiers didn't make any money out of the Rebel concern, let them not forget the honor of having figured so largely in this connection. They did their best, no doubt; and if they are stuck with a pile of Confederate notes and bonds, the paper mills of England can readily convert them into tolerable paper stock again.

Some of the sums expressed in these drafts were no doubt used to pay for the Confederate cruiser Alabama. Laird does not figure by name in this book, all the financial transactions abroad being covered by the name of Frazer, Trenholm & Co., who, first and last, paid out several millions. One draft payable to the order of this firm, dated September 12, 1862, is for 350,000 francs; another, December 16, of the same year and payable to the same order, was to pay a French account against the Confederacy, probably for supplies, or for an outfit of one or more Rebel cruisers.

The book from which we have drawn the foregoing data is a curiosity in its way, and lets in a gleam of light here and there, upon the history of those eventful times.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

An Incident on Board the Leviathan Steamer.

The accident to the French steamer Pereire reminds a correspondent of the Albany *Argus* of an incident on board of the Great Eastern during her last westward voyage two years ago. He says:—

"The consumption of coals had, on the eighth day out, brought her bulwarks to a height of thirty-nine feet above the sea (on a level keel). One morning before daybreak I was awakened by being tossed in my berth, which happened to be athwart ships. I got up and went on deck, and found the most terrific sea that I had ever seen, though an old sailor. Just at daybreak we shipped a sea forward, which killed one seaman and severely wounded three more. They were hurt by being dashed against the anchor stowed on the upper deck.

"The wave, in this instance, must have been no less than twenty-nine feet from trough to crest, and perhaps more; for the pitch of the ship must have been less than twenty feet. (I had measured it the night before at fifteen feet.) A second and third wave broke over the bulwarks and swept the decks of everything loose, and even tore up hatches, skylights, etc., and poured a flood of water, one hundred tons or more, into the main saloon. This, falling twenty feet, produced so much noise that it woke up every passenger, and, as usual, they rushed upon deck in their night-clothes, greatly frightened, supposing that the ship was going to the bottom.

"I was standing at what may be called the mainmast, that is, the middle one of her six masts, and as we shipped each sea, I lifted myself up by some ropes handy by to prevent the danger of having my legs broken by the heavy articles washed from the forecastle to the stern by those immense torrents of water.

"Half an hour later I went on the guards, sixty feet from the centre line of the ship, and one hundred feet, perhaps, from the centre of gyration, and was carried up and down at the rate of forty miles an hour, producing a sensation such as I had never before experienced, at least to the same extent. In the descent it felt as if I was losing my scalp, and in the ascent that I had a ton weight on top of my head. Any voyager knows this sensation, only that on this occasion it was greater than I had ever experienced it."

Southern Desperadoes.

The Shreveport *Southwestern* frequently expresses sentiments that meets the approval of all honorable, peace-loving men. This paragraph, for instance:—

"We regret to learn that the planting interest is suffering greatly in the neighborhood of Greenwood, owing to the presence of a party of Texas desperadoes, who, finding the adjoining counties in Texas too hot to hold them, on account of the presence of the military, have taken refuge in this parish. We understand that their conduct has been such that nearly all the colored people have left the neighborhood, and the planters find it impossible to induce others to come. The other night they made a raid on the Page place, where they killed one colored man, and maltreated others. This is enough to ruin the prospects of that vicinity this year. We are not advised as to the extent of the depredations of these marauders, but from all accounts it is extensive enough to blast the prospects of that portion of the parish unless put a stop to at once. We get our information from planters living in that section.

CUBA.

Spreading of the Insurrectionary Movement—The Rising in Jaguey—Arrest of a Naturalized American—Excitement in Cienfuegos.

By an arrival from Havana we have the following news of the insurrection up to the 17th instant:—

News of the appearance of the insurgents at various places throughout the Western Department reaches us almost hourly, and though, through fear of being arrested for "propagating alarming intelligence," few details are made known, it is evident that the whole country is aroused. Early on Monday morning it leaked out that the Government had received information of a rising in the vicinity of Matanzas, and that three hundred insurgents had sent up the cry there. In relation to this the *Diario* says:—"Indebted to a resident of Bemba, worthy of all credit, we are enabled to give some details about the party of insurrects that rose in Jaguey Grande. Our informant writes, under date of the 12th, that the rising commenced with a group of about 100 individuals. The moment the authorities heard of it they sent for a small force of regulars, some civil guards and a mounted squadron of volunteers from Colon, Bemba, Corral Falso, Isabel, Coliseo, Union, and Navajas. Don Augustin Rodriguez, owner of an estate near a mountain and practically acquainted with the neighborhood, formed one of the chiefs among the rebels. As soon as they heard that forces were approaching, on the night of the 12th, they fled in the direction of the Cienaga or Ensenada de Cochinos. From the same correspondent, under date of the 14th, we learn that a Mexican colonel was the leader of the rebels, and that the greater part of them was composed of prisoners released by the amnesty. Narciso Martin Blas, the Captain of the Civil Guard, at the head of twenty men, joined by forty cavalry volunteers, resolutely advanced to the attack, although the rebels numbered ten times his force, but the enemy had already skedaddled."

A rising recently took place at Jaguey, in the jurisdiction of Colon, headed by Colonel Inclan, a Mexican, who, with a considerable number of other officers from Mexico, has recently landed in the country. In the Cuzco Mountains already 2000 insurgents are said to have collected and are waiting the signal for moving, meanwhile organizing and preparing for action. Of late a considerable number of engineers employed on the sugar estates throughout the various jurisdictions in the Western Department are abandoning their labor and coming to Havana. These men are mostly Americans, who have remained on this island for a considerable number of years, absent from home during the late war in the United States, and with no appreciation of political disturbances. They fear impressment into the insurgent ranks. One of them, recently from San Antonio, in the jurisdiction of that name, reports that 300 rebels recently appeared there, departed and returned again in a day or two, frightening all the operatives from the estates, and of course suspending the work of getting in the crops. Others from Macagua, the present terminus of the railroad, and vicinity, report a similar abandonment of estates.

The acting Consul-General of the United States recently made application for a passport for Jose Vicento Brito, a native of this island, a naturalized American citizen, whose family resides in New Jersey. Senor Brito was soon after arrested, and the Consul received a communication from the Civil Governor stating that he did not recognize his right to apply for passports. Brito was subsequently released on production of his papers, and the Consul telegraphed to Washington asking the prompt intervention of the Government for the protection of its citizens through him, or to accept his resignation. The English Consul-General is the only recognized diplomat in the consular corps of Cuba, he being duly authorized as such by his government. He is not, however, recognized in this character by General Dulce. The Cuban passengers of the English schooner Galvanic, recently captured of Romano Key, have been tried by the Maritime Court and sentenced to death. Dulce, however, refuses to recognize the jurisdiction of the court, claiming that his authority is supreme. They will probably be sent as convicts to some penal settlement or to Spain for the action of the national government. It is understood that General Dulce regards those attempting to land, with the view of joining the insurgents or furnishing them with war material, as pirates.

The Insurrection in Cienfuegos.

Great excitement and a general feeling of insecurity is reported at Cienfuegos, and the American Consul there has also asked for a man-of-war.

A letter from Neuvitas, dated the 11th, says:—We are in a very bad condition here, as the doors have been opened for the banditti to pillage the estates and carry off the negroes, who are told that they are now all free, and the best of them selected, thereby ruining the jurisdiction. For the last two months we have had 2000 Spanish troops here. They have done nothing under previous commanders, and recently came Brigadier Lesca, and it is evident he is not the man who invented gunpowder. On the 7th he went with the whole of his column to San Miguel and burned part of the town. They returned on the following day with twenty men and a lieutenant missing. Subsequently a body of troops went out and came upon a small party of insurgents, who stood up manfully; and though it is reported that the former had no reverses, they left eight soldiers dead on the field. The insurgents also had several killed among whom was a colonel, Dr. Rafael Arjillagos and some other persons of note. The rebels were in Paso de Arenillas, waiting for the troops, who, fortunately for themselves, did not pass that way, otherwise the havoc would have been very great. So far the insurgents hold their ground, and the opinion is that it will cost Spain great sacrifice to retain this island. There are a great many Spaniards in the rebel files and negroes also. There are many vagrant gangs of the latter going about committing depredations, it is now five months since all communications with Puerto Principe has been shut off and the people there are said to be suffering for want of food. They are ready to die with hunger rather than remain longer under the corrupt Spanish Government. That city is destined to be a place of horror. Many families have already been totally ruined. The roads are impassable. Even the season seemed to be in league against Spanish authority, and the rains have no end. At present military operations are not to be thought of. There are more than a hundred sick in the hospital here, and there will be many more soon when the vomito sets in.

Longfellow.

One of the penalties of being famous is paid by Mr. Longfellow, now in Italy. Three sculptors and one painter have already obtained the privilege of taking off his head, and the photographers were prompt to seize by the beard this fine lion as soon as he showed himself upon the scene. We have three other poets equal to Mr. Longfellow, but they have not yet been so much run after, or been taken so intimately to their affections by the English, and so have not had made for them so wide or so marked a European renown. At Rome the foreign visitors are making much of our bard, and the resident American artists are joining heartily in the honors so generally paid. We are beginning to have an æsthetic and social atmosphere of a quality sufficiently fine to make foreigners wish to get a whiff of it.—*Correspondence from Rome.*

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Important Advices from Cuba—A Battle Anticipated—Collision Between Soldiers and Citizens in Alabama—Conviction of Criminals.

Grant's Cabinet—Who is to Represent Pennsylvania.

FROM CUBA.

Arrival of More Spanish Chasseurs—The Expedition to Puerto Principe—A Battle Expected—Attack on a Spanish Convoy.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—The resignation of the United States Consul-General at this place which was tendered some time ago, has been accepted by the President.

The non-commissioned officers of the volunteer organization had an audience with Captain-General Dulce to-day, at which they were told that they had misunderstood the decree of pardon to rebels issued after the amnesty proclamation had expired. The explanation was satisfactory to the men, who retired much pleased at the result of the interview.

There was a meeting of the volunteer officers at the Palace to-day, at which it was announced that Commandant Kessel, a Cuban, commanding the Sixth regiment of volunteers, had been superseded.

A transport from Spain arrived here to-day with 600 Chasseurs.

The *Voz de Cuba* calls attention to the Spanish law which makes all persons resident on the island for five years subjects of Spain.

The gunboats which left Neuvitas for the purpose captured Guanaga on the 17th instant, and a small garrison was placed in the town.

An expedition left Guanaga on Sunday for Puerto Principe, for the purpose of raising the siege of that city. As the insurgents are concentrated there, and are well armed and equipped, a severe engagement between the belligerents is anticipated.

Twelve insurgent prisoners, including one Mexican, have been brought here from Roscius.

Information from Santa Cruz, dated the 17th, reports that on that day a force of insurgents, in three attacks, went to Guayabal and took seventeen horses and a considerable quantity of provisions.

Intelligence from Santiago de Cuba states that of eighty plantations in that jurisdiction, on ten only is there any grinding of cane going on. There are neither laborers nor cattle on the balance.

A despatch from Mazanillo reports that on the 20th instant a large force of insurgents attacked a convoy at Yara while it was *en route* for that place. Reports of the result are contradictory and unsatisfactory.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Conviction of Negroes—Important Legal Decision—Schooners Ashore.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—John Dowby, Henry Foster, James Taylor, and John Barrey, the four negroes tried in the criminal court the second time for outrage on Ann Sudler, colored, at the former trial the jury disagreeing, were convicted last night. The penalty is penitentiary or death, at the Court's discretion. Judge Dobbin, in the Superior Court, to-day delivered an opinion on the demurrer case of the First National Bank of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, against the Consumers' Union Coal Company, of the same State, in which an action was brought by the bank to recover, under the individual liability clauses, a claim of $15,000 due the plaintiff, the suit being brought against the coal company, its directors and stockholders.

Judge Dobbin decided that the demurrer should be sustained as to the stockholders, on the ground that they could only be reached by a bill in equity, and that, therefore, the suit could not proceed as to them. As to the directors and officers, he decided that they could be sued at law, and that the plaintiffs might have leave to amend and proceed against the directors and officers. The case was therefore continued to the next term.

The schooner Broadfield, from Baltimore for Portland, went ashore on Sandy Point. The schooner Statesman is also ashore on Tally Point, water logged.

Pickpockets are rapidly increasing here, being the outcropings of those *en route* for the inauguration.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Reported Fight Between Citizens and Soldiers—Inaugural of the New Governor—The Approaching Gubernatorial Contest.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Feb 25.—In Huntsville, Ala., a couple of days since, a collision occurred between citizens and about twenty soldiers, resulting in the killing and wounding of three or four of the soldiers, who are said to have been drunk. They attacked a hotel at night, demanding whisky, which was refused, when they commenced to break in the doors and windows. A number of citizens at once collected, and a fight ensued, resulting as stated.

United States troops have been withdrawn from various portions of Tennessee, and General Cooper is sending out his militia to take their places.

Senator Senter will be formally inaugurated as Governor to-day.

It is intimated in well-informed quarters that he will soon disband the militia, for the regular gubernational nomination is likely to make him act very circumspectly, and in accordance with the strictest ideas of party propriety. He will be a formidable competitor against Stokes. It is said that Brownlow's health is extremely feeble, and doubts are entertained of his being able to reach Washington. Both bodies of the Legislature have adopted a resolution to adjourn next Monday. The school fund swindle has received almost the finishing touches of whitewash.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Probability of the Appointment of Geo. H. Stuart, Esq., to a Cabinet Position.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—It has become generally settled in political circles here that George H. Stuart is to be invited to a seat in the Cabinet. Alexander K. McClure, Forney, and other Pennsylvanians who have entertained hopes of being offered the place in the Cabinet up to this time are greatly demoralized. Stuart not being a politician, and therefore outside of all factions and cliques in Pennsylvania, they do not see much chance of being able to use him in the Cabinet. Cameron seems to be well satisfied with the proposed arrangement, because it defeats all the plans of the Curtin-Forney faction. A large majority of the Pennsylvania delegation themselves will be satisfied with Stuart, all agreeing that he would make a good man in any position in the Cabinet, but especially as the Secretary of the Treasury.

Everybody is inquiring into Stuart's antecedents, and not a few confound him with A. T. Stewart, of New York. It is supposed that Stuart's appointment would bring much strength to the Administration, as it would array the moral and religious sentiment of the country on its side.

Dead.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Sweetzer's new morning penny paper, established here a few weeks ago and published under the name of *The City*, is to be sold out to-day under the hammer.

From Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 25.—A fire last night in New England row destroyed six or seven frame stores, with small retail stocks. Loss about $20,000. Charles Aukins, a fireman, was mortally injured by the fall of a building.

From Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The return game of billiards for $1000, fifteen hundred points, was won by Foley, of Chicago, against Frawley, of Cleveland, by 299 points, last night.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 25—A. M.—Consols 93 for both money and account. United States 5-20s, 79⅞. Railways quiet. Erie Railroad, 24¾; Illinois Central, 96⅜; Atlantic and Great Western, 36.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25—A. M.—Cotton dull; uplands, 12d.; Orleans, 12¼d. The sales will reach 9000 bales.

Breadstuffs are quiet.

LONDON, Feb. 25—A. M.—Calcutta Linseed 59s.@59s. 6d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 9½d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 25—P. M.—United States 5-20s steady at 79⅞. American stocks steady. Illinois Central, 97.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25—P. M.—Cotton—Upland middlings 11¾d.@12d.; Orleans middlings, 12¼@12½d. Bacon, 57s. 6d.

HAVRE, Feb. 25—Cotton opens dull for both on the spot and afloat; sales on the spot at 111f.

CHINA.

Another Missionary War.

The Overland China Mail brings an account of another difficulty between the British and the Chinese, arising out of the treatment of the missionaries. This time the British gunboats Algerine and Bustard, on the failure of peaceful negotiations to obtain satisfaction for the recent outrages in Formosa, took possession of Amping, by way of reprisal, and drove back the Chinese, who tried to reoccupy the place, with a loss of fifty killed and wounded, and a large stock of munitions of war. The Sniders, according to *The Overland China Mail*, made short work with the advancing braves. This seems to have led the Chinese in that quarter to reconsider their hostile determination against the missionaries, for the terms demanded by the English Consul have been fully complied with; the local authorities have been suspended, and the teaching of Christianity, under the new impetus given it by the operations of the gunboats, will go on with greater vigor than before.

End of the Yangchau Imbroglio.

Some weeks ago the telegraph announced that the Yangchau difficulty was settled. An English fleet had dropped anchor under the walls of Nanking, and compelled the Viceroy to set about redressing the grievances of the missionaries in earnest, while a body of English troops paraded the streets of Yangchau, and overawed the inhabitants of the guilty city. John Bull makes thorough work. When he pipes those Orientals must needs dance, whether they relish it or not. And in this case the quickness of their movements seems to have been brought about much as certain animals are taught to dance, viz.: by making the ground too hot to admit of their standing still.

A Chinese newspaper, the *Kiauhwesinpau*, under date of December 12, gives us the particulars of the final adjustment, arranging them under five heads:—

First. The Prefect and Mayor of Yangchau have been dismissed from office, as a punishment for delaying to interfere in time to prevent the catastrophe.

Second. A sum of money, amounting to 1826 *taels* ($4000 in currency), has been paid to Rev. Mr. Taylor, as indemnity for personal injuries and losses of property.

Third. Two of the ringleaders have been condemned to wear the *cangue*, or wooden collar, and after being exposed in this ignominious posture to the public gaze for two months, to be banished beyond the frontiers of China.

Fourth. The Mandarins have publicly invited Mr. Taylor and his associates to return to Yangchau and occupy their former residence, in front of which they have set up a stone pillar with a suitable inscription, warning their people against indulging in similar outbreaks for the future.

Fifth. Two viceroys and a provincial governor have issued a joint proclamation, stating the principles of religious toleration as laid down in the treaties, and exhorting their people to conform to them. Two other Mandarins have also issued a proclamation on the same subject.

The paper gives us the text of these documents. The other proclamation commences by stating that on the fifth day of the seventh moon certain worthless fellows stirred up the populace to beat Rev. Mr. Taylor and his associates, wounding their persons and plundering and destroying their property. It then goes on to enumerate the measures of redress as above stated, and concludes with a warning against the repetition of similar outrages.

The full and unequivocal language of these documents speaks well for the sincerity of the Chinese officers, and the fact that the three provinces in which they are circulated contain a population of seventy-three millions, will enable us to estimate their importance.

FROM FRANCE.

Mad'lle Nilsson Coming to America.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—It has just been made known here that Mr. Tayleure, the agent of Mr. James Fisk, Jr., of New York, has signed a contract with the great Swedish prima donna, Mad'lle Nilsson, for her appearance at Fisk's Grand Opera House, in New York. Mad'lle Nilsson is to receive £4000 per month, to include twenty performances in the month, at $1000 gold per night, the expense of her retinue, consisting of thirteen persons, to be borne by Mr. Fisk. Her performances in the United States are limited to 140 nights, to commence next winter at the Grand Opera House in New York. These are about the same terms at which she agreed to appear in England, and which she has thrice heretofore rejected when offered for her appearance in the United States. Mad'lle Nilsson has created a *furore* wherever she has been, and she is undoubtedly the greatest prima donna of modern times.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Feb. 25, 1869.

There is no material change to record in the Money market. Call loans rule at 6@7 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. The Stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady.

Government securities continue in fair demand for investment at full prices. City loans unchanged; the new issue sold at 101, and old do. at 97½.

Railroad shares were firmly held. Little Schuylkill sold at 43¾; Reading at 46⅜@46⅝, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55⅝, no change; Catawissa preferred at 33⅜@33⅝, an advance of ¼; Catawissa common at 12, an advance of 2; and Philadelphia and Erie at 25½, no change. 123⅜ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 69 for Norristown; 55 for Minehill; and 34 for North Pennsylvania.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. Spruce and Pine sold at 26½. 41 was bid for Second and Third, 16½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth, 11½ for Hestonville, and 38 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31⅜@31¾, no change, and Western at 78. 140 was bid for First National; 159 for Philadelphia; 57 for Penn Township; and 58 for Girard.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 19, no change; 29¼ was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 26½ for Morris Canal; and 60 for Morris Canal preferred.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST BOARD.

$1400 5-20s '65	c. 113	14 sh Lit Sch R	43¾
$200 City 6s, Old	97⅜	400 sh Read R...b30	46⅝
$5000 Leh R n bs cp	83½	81 sh Leh V R	55⅝
$4000 US 10-40s	109⅝	200 sh Cata Pf	33⅜
$1000 Bel Del 2 m bs	83	700 do...b60	33⅝
$6000 Leh RR ln	84½	180 sh Sch N Pf	19
$1000 5-20s '65 Jy	111⅛	100 sh Phil & E	25½
16 sh Mech Bk	31¾	100 sh Catawissa	12
10 do	3 ⅝	60 sh Sp & Pine	26½
1 sh Western Bank	78	50 do	26⅝
2 sh C & Am	123¾		

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	132⅞	11·47 A. M.	132⅞
10·36 "	132⅞	11·58 "	133
10·37 "	132⅞	12·00 M.	132⅞
10·50 "	132⅞	12·03 P. M.	133

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114@114¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 115@115¼; do., 1864, 111⅜@112; do., 1865, 112⅛@113⅛; do. July, 1865, 110⅜@111; do. July, 1867, 111¼@111⅛; do. 1868, 111¼@111⅛; 5s, 10-40s, 109½@109⅝. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 132¾@132⅞.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1862, 115@115¼; do., 1864, 111¾@112¼; do., 1865, 112⅞@113¼; do. 1865, new, 110⅞@111; do., 1867, new, 111⅛@111½; do., 1868, 111⅛@111½; do., 5s, 10-40s, 109½@109⅝; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 101¼@101½; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 132¾@132⅞; Silver, 126@127½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅛@115⅜; 5-20s, 1864, 112@112¼; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 113@113¼; July, 1865, 110⅞@111⅛; do., 1867, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1868, 111⅛@111⅜; 10-40s, 109⅜@109⅝. Union Pacific bonds, 101⅜@101⅝. Gold, 132⅞.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	164½	Cleveland and Tol.	105¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	36	Tol. & Wabash R.	68½
Phil. and Rea. R.	92½	Mil. & St. P. com.	65⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	97	Mil. & St. P. pref.	77⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	91	Adam Express Co	59¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	82⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co.	30¾
Chic. and N. W. prf.	91⅝	United States Exp.	44⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	126¼	Tennesse 6s, new	65
Pts. F. W. and Chi.	123¼	Gold	132⅞
Pa. M. Steam. Co.	103¼	Market steady.	
Western Union T.	37⅜		

EXPERIENCE has shown that the longest lines of railroad (other things being equal) are always the most profitable. The last year's earnings upon the New York Central, the New York and Erie, and the Pennsylvania Central, are proof of this. The New York Central's earnings per mile figure at $46,997, the New York and Erie at $31 251, and the Pennsylvania road at $48,545.

THE UNION PACIFIC is a much longer Railroad. Let its annual earnings per mile reach the average of these roads—say $42,265—and the result on eleven hundred miles of road will be $46,491,500 in the year.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25—The Flour market is dull, and in the absence of any demand for shipment, only a few hundred barrels were taken for home consumption at $5@5·25 for superfine; $5·75@6·25 for extras; $7@7·50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Minnesota extra family; $8@9·75 for fair to good Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and $10@12·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·25 per barrel. Corn Meal is unchanged.

The offerings of Wheat are light, and there is a good inquiry for strictly choice lots at full prices; sales of red at $1·75 for common, up to $1·95 for choice; amber at $1·95@2; and white at $2·10@2·20. Rye is quiet, with sales of Western at $1·55. Corn is less active, but prices are firmer; sales of 2500 bushels yellow at 89@90c., and new white at 87c. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western at 74@75c., and Pennsylvania at 70@73c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in fair request, with sales at $9·25@9·50, a decline. Timothy cannot be quoted over $3·30@3·40. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·65.

Bark firm at $60 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron. Whisky is dull and nominal.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........FEBRUARY 25.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........30 | 11 A. M..........39 | 2 P. M..........42

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.

Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 2 days from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Steamer Diamond State, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tyro, Baker, for Philadelphia, remained at Leith 5th inst.

Ship Humboldt, Peyn, hence, at Hamburg 7th inst.

Barque Desiah, Gilkey, hence, at Hamburg 7th inst.

Barque E. S. Van Horn, Coffill, hence, at Antwerp 8th inst.

Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, hence, at Havana 16th instant.

Schr Nellie Mowe, from London for Philadelphia, put in at Isle of Wight 8th inst.

Schr Mary G. Collins, Endicott, hence, at Havana 18th inst.

Schr Sophie Wilson, Nowell, from Cardenas via Delaware Breakwater, at New York yesterday.

Schr F. D. Endicott, Endicott, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr J. H. Perry, Kelly, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 23d inst., and put in at South Dartmouth.

Schr J. Ponder, Jr., Springer, from Wareham for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 23d inst.

Schr H. L. Slaight, hence for Boston, at New London 22d inst.

Schr Rough Diamond, Whelpley, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 21st instant.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Senate and the Tenure-of-Office Law.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A radical caucus of the Senate has decided upon the postponement of the repeal or modification of the Tenure-of-Office law till the 4th of March. Such leading Republicans of the Senate as Fessenden, Sherman, and Morton pleaded earnestly for the repeal as a simple measure of justice to the President elect; but it appears that Wilson and Sumner, of Massachusetts, gained their point by parading before the startled Southern "carpet-baggers" the ghost of Andy Johnson. It was true that the restrictions of the existing law, which had kept Johnson on his good behavior, were not needed for Grant; but still, looking to the future, beyond Grant, some modifications of the law would be wiser than its absolute repeal. But inasmuch as if a bill amending the law or repealing the law were sent up to Johnson he would seize the occasion for one of his villanous lectures to the Senate, Wilson would postpone the subject to avoid this satisfaction to Johnson. And so, upon this childish pretense, the caucus voted to pass the subject over to the new Congress, when Johnson will be out of the way.

Distrust of Grant is the real explanation of this proceeding. Sumner has no faith in Grant, Wilson follows in the wake of Sumner, and Massachusetts rules the radical ring of the Senate. It is thus decreed that before Grant is released from the shackles with which Congress tied up Johnson he must show his hand, define his position in his Cabinet and in his inaugural, or in his initial message to the new Congress. Nobody knows what the Cabinet of Grant is to be; nobody knows what his inaugural will be; and it is not expected that it will be anything more than a few appropriate and suggestive general remarks on the political situation. But the first thing after the organization of the new Congress on the 4th of March will be the appointment of a joint committee to wait upon the new President, and inform him that the two houses are organized for business and ready to receive any communication he may have to make. What answer will the new President make to this customary and direct application from Congress for his views on public affairs? The Senate, in postponing the consideration of the bill in question, say, "Let us wait and see. If he is with us, all right; but if he be against us, we have him. Let the oracle speak before we bow down and worship it."

But the simple question is whether the new President or the Senate shall be master over his department, or whether Grant shall occupy the executive status of Lincoln or be put in the straight jacket of Johnson. He will, most probably, find himself on entering the White House in the position of Johnson. If so, his proper answer to the committee from Congress will be that he has no communication to make to either house for the present, except to suggest the propriety and expediency of a repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law. Having in the meantime requested the Johnson Cabinet to remain in their places for at least the one month still accorded them under said law, let the President await the issue of his suggestion to the two houses. If they fall back upon their dignity, let him stand upon his and the rights of his office, and make it, if they please, a question of endurance on masterly inactivity. Let him resolve to "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," and the Jacobins of the Senate will soon, from the outside pressure, be compelled to surrender.

It is well known by the Senate that General Grant desires the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law; that he wishes it in order to have his hands free in the great contemplated work of retrenchment and reform "in a faithful collection of the revenue;" that he wishes to be able, in the absence of the Senate, not to suspend, but to remove incompetent or unfaithful officials, without being compelled, like Johnson, to give his reasons in every case or in any case to the Senate. There are Senators, however, who have certain cousins and nephews and other favorites in office and out of office to look after, and with the President under the thumb of the Vice-President, as the head of the Senate, these people may be saved or provided for. Under the existing law, so applied, the administration will be subject to the trading office cliques of the Senate, and will be powerless for retrenchment or reform.

The first and main purpose of General Grant, therefore, on the outset, should be to suggest the repeal of this crippling and demoralizing Tenure-of-Office law. Upon this issue, as involving the highest public interests, we think he can cheerfully reconcile himself to Johnson's Cabinet for a month or two, from Seward down to Grandfather Welles; and to the policy of masterly inactivity, likewise, in reference to his foreign missions, the custom houses, internal revenue offices, postmasters, district marshals, attorneys, and everything else. Doubtless, however, the experiment in relation to the Cabinet would be sufficient. Let the President elect, then, on the 5th of March, in answer to the committee of Congress, say that, as under the Tenure-of-Office law the members of the Cabinet of Mr. Johnson are entitled in equity to one month more in office, he has requested them to hold over for that period, subject to the repeal of the law, and that in the interval he will have no special communication to make to either house, and the result will be the prompt passage of Butler's bill. Such an achievement in the interests of the Government would be hardly second in importance to the capture of Fort Donelson as the first victory of General Grant in his new position. Let him try it; for upon this issue the country is heartily with him.

The Senate and Removals from Office.

From the N. Y. Times.

Why does not some Senator bring in a bill to abolish the office of President and declare the Senate, or rather the dominant party majority of the Senate, to be the executive power in the Government? It would certainly look better to do this than to seek the same end by piecemeal legislation and by practical construction, as the Senate is now doing. The Republicans of the Senate met in caucus on Monday to regulate the future conduct of the Executive Department of the Government, and adopted the following resolution:—

> "*Resolved*, That in the sense of this caucus no Senator should sign recommendations to office for any person not of his own State, excepting Territorial appointments upon whose confirmation he may be called to act."

"Signing recommendations to office" is an innocent-looking phrase, but it means dictating appointments to office, for when a Senator recommends an appointment the President is expected to make it, under penalty of being assailed and treated as recreant to his duty and a traitor to his party. Resolving that Senators should not thus make appointments outside of their own States, involves the doctrine that they are to control all appointments within them, and this is the doctrine which the Senate intends to practice. The Republicans in the Senate intend to control General Grant's appointments to office—the Senators from each State taking charge of those within that State. The refusal to repeal the Tenure-of-Office law, which was passed solely because the President and the Senate were not in political sympathy—not being of the same party—and the obstinate maintenance of that law, now when the two branches of the Government are in sympathy, and when there is no pretense of a reason for it based on any difference of political views, shows this conclusively. It is designed as a measure of coercion—as a means of inducing General Grant to surrender that portion of his executive functions which involves the appointments to office into the hands of the party majority of the Senate.

We have already more than once shown how fatal such a course would be to all the hopes of reform in the civil service which General Grant's election has inspired throughout the country. But the change proposed would also destroy everything like vigor and efficiency in the Executive administration of the Government at all times and under any circumstances. It is not possible for a large body like the Senate to perform Executive duties with efficiency and success. The experiment has often been made, and has always failed, as it always must fail whenever it is tried. This whole subject was debated with great ability when the leading administrative departments of the Government were organized, and when a direct attempt was made to require the advice and consent of the Senate to removals, as well as appointments; and it was maintained by Madison and by all the ablest and soundest men of his party, and decided by Congress, that as the duty and responsibility of executing the laws devolved exclusively upon the President, it followed of necessity that, in order to perform it, he must have the prompt and summary power to remove incompetent, corrupt, or inefficient officers, for causes short of official misbehavior in the legal sense. To take that power away from him, or to hamper him in its exercise, is to destroy and render impossible the promptness and vigor indispensable to a proper performance of executive duties.

This is precisely what the Tenure-of-Office bill does. Its original enactment was justified solely by the plea that the political hostility between President Johnson and Congress rendered their harmony of action impossible, and made it certain that the President would use this power, if left in his hands, in hostility to Congress. And yet, even in this case, its practical operation has been of doubtful utility. As a matter of fact, more corrupt and dishonest officials have been kept in office than have been kept out, in consequence of it. Senators have used the power it gives them for the selfish and dishonest purpose of keeping their own personal or political friends in office, rather than with any regard to the public good; and so they will continue to do, so long as it is suffered to stand. Not a single instance has occurred since it passed in which the Republican majority of the Senate have removed a single man of their own party, no matter how flagrant his corruption or inefficiency.

So long as this law stands we shall have a feeble, lax, and inefficient administration of the civil service, no matter who may be President. It is utterly impossible for such a body as the Senate to investigate, with intelligence and to any purpose, the *reasons* for the removal of a public officer; and individual Senators will always be too much under the control of personal interest and favoritism to do it fairly, even if it were possible to do it at all. If they are to act in the spirit of the *caucus* resolution and "recommend" the President's appointments, what possible chance will there be of securing their assent to the *removal* of those same appointees?

The whole thing is preposterous and absurd. It deprives General Grant of all ability to do the very work which he was elected to perform, and which the people expect at his hands—the purification of the public service from the corruption and imbecility which have disgraced and degraded it so long. If the Senate had any proper sympathy with this demand of the people, and any due sense of the necessity of this great reform, it would repeal this obstructive and unwise law, and leave to Gen. Grant the means of performing the duty imposed upon him by the Constitution, to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

The Mammoth Frauds.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Did you ever know an active Democratic politician who either proposed or urged the effective prevention of fraudulent voting?

We press this question, because the country is full of sleek, respectable, and superficially pious villains of the class Shakespeare had in his mind when he made "Lady Macbeth" say reproachfully to her cowardly, shilly-shally husband:—

> "Thou wouldst not play false,
> And yet wouldst wrongly win."

These men thoroughly know, and have long known, that the Democratic vote is systematically swelled, especially in their strongholds, by the ballots of non-residents, minors, aliens, "repeaters," and others not lawfully clothed with the right of suffrage—that Representatives in Congress are chosen, and States are carried, by these frauds, and that their engineers are liberally rewarded therefor with "the spoils of victory." Thus was Henry Clay beaten in 1844, being defrauded of the Electors from New York and Louisiana; thus was General Grant cheated out of the votes of this State and New Jersey in 1868. His friends in each polled more votes than they expected—at least 5000 more in New Jersey, and nearly 20,000 more in this State. We had carried this State against the most desperate efforts of our adversaries in 1864, and again in 1866, polling in either contest less than 370,000 votes. We felt confident of polling 45,000 last fall in this city, and over 400,000 in the State; and this, with only the usual cheating of ten to twenty thousand by our adversaries, would have sufficed to insure the State to Grant and Griswold.

But the Democratic managers were early apprised that no ordinary amount of cheating would serve their turn—that, to take the State from General Grant, they must cheat by tens of thousands where they had formerly cheated by thousands. So they began seasonably the issuing of bogus naturalization certificates by the ream, and scattered these broadcast over the State as well as city, and over New Jersey as well. We personally know decent, quiet Irish laborers, living in a sober rural township, and working for Republicans, who were each supplied with a naturalization certificate by a Democratic wire-worker, though neither of them had been long enough in the country to entitle him to naturalization, neither had declared his intentions, and neither left the farm on which he worked to take any oath or make any obligation whatever. We know of instances where Germans, having just joined a Grant club, applied to it for naturalization, but, after due inquiry, were told that they were not yet entitled to it; whereupon they went over to the Seymour Club, and were "put through" without hesitation. We know that there are not living in the Sixth ward of this city so many legal voters in all by one thousand as the majority returned therefrom for Seymour and Hoffman, under the manipulation of two well-known Democratic politicians. So we might go on for hours; but to what end? It is just as well known among the Democratic politicians of this city that they swindled General Grant out of the vote of this State as that General Lee surrendered to him at or near Appomattox Court-House. They concocted the plot; they devised the means; they employed the villains (many of them under indictment, and in dread of being brought to trial); who swore falsely in order to give a show of legality to a part of their naturalization frauds, who personated others who would not swear falsely that they were entitled to naturalization, but would register and vote on papers obtained through the perjury of others; and they hired and paid the "repeaters" who began to vote early on election morning and kept on voting till the set of sun on names registered fraudulently and with deliberate intent to cheat the people of our State out of their choice. These are facts now authenticated by mountains of testimony, including that extorted from several of the perpetrators of this gigantic crime. The pregnant negative proof of the same facts afforded by those who declined or refused to testify is even more indubitable. He who swears may possibly lie, even to his own damage; but he who refuses to swear, with the prison staring him in the face, makes a virtual confession, which cannot be refuted nor explained away.

In the face of such facts, he who pleads, "There is cheating on all sides," betrays his complicity in the fraud. We might name the men who, being Whigs or Republicans, were zealous advocates of efficient registration and other safeguards against cheating in elections; but, becoming at length Democrats, never more lisped a word in favor of such legislation; while others who, so long as they were Democrats, wanted nothing done in the premises, on becoming Republicans at once joined in the demand that fraudulent voting or counting be precluded and punished. No man among us is so ignorant as not to know on which side felony and vice naturally range themselves, nor which party would profit most by wholesale illegal voting and repeating. We are confronted by a comprehensive brotherhood of crime, and must comprehend and act accordingly. Let there be no adjournment of the Forty-first Congress till all shall have been done that law can do to save us from future repetitions of the stupendous villainy that gave the electoral vote of New York to Horatio Seymour and placed John T. Hoffman in the station formerly honored by John Jay and the Clintons.

Retirement of President Johnson.

From the N. Y. World.

If it be seemly to pay a parting tribute to Mr. Johnson on his descent to private life, this is perhaps as suitable a time as could be selected. The preparations for the inauguration of his successor and the formation of the new Cabinet will presently absorb the public interest; and by the time that adulatory tumult is over it will be difficult to fix attention upon the plain Tennessee citizen. His administration will have passed from the domain of journalism to that of history.

The horror and funereal pageantry which attended Mr. Johnson's sudden accession cast forward a dark and blighting shadow upon his whole administration. In its earliest and most critical months he had no more liberty of action than in its closing period. During those first months, the real President lay in Mr. Lincoln's coffin. His tragic end had given him the rank of a martyr, and a martyr's empire over the smitten affections and sympathies of the Republican party. Lincoln was more powerful dead than Johnson living. The state of public feeling forbade President Johnson even to choose his own Cabinet. Mr. Seward lay disabled by wounds from an assassin's knife; Mr. Stanton had put himself impetuously forward as the avenger of innocent blood; and the new President was borne helplessly along on a great tide of emotion which would have overwhelmed as treason any seeming want of reverence for the freshly canonized martyr.

No combination of circumstances could have been more unfavorable to the free exertion of Mr. Johnson's faculties. He was from the first hour a President only in name. The badges of public mourning, displayed on every dwelling in the land, were as potent an interdict of administrative changes as the Tenure-of-Office act became afterwards—an interdict against which the President had not even the poor privilege of protesting. He was as powerless as a bubble tossed upon the heaving waves of the sea. He was destitute of every source of influence which belongs either to a President or to a party chief. He had never been a Republican; up to the beginning of the war he had fought that party with characteristic vigor and virulence; he had never afterwards professed to be anything but a Democrat; he was selected for Vice-President merely as a lure to catch Democratic votes; so that when he was unexpectedly lifted to the Presidency, he had no natural hold upon the confidence of the Republican party. The party did not feel that it had requited an obligation in electing him, but that it had gratuitously conferred one. Mr. Johnson therefore came to his new office without any of the influence of a party leader; and so sensible was he of this as soon as the first flutter of his sudden and dizzy elevation had passed away, that he bent his thoughts—furtively, at first, and without avowing it—to the formation of a new party in which his former Democratic associations would stand him in some stead. His official influence was almost as slender as his personal. Every officer in the public service had been appointed by the canonized martyr; most of these would have been retained if the martyr had lived; every one of them was a Republican; and Mr. Johnson would have gained little by merely substituting one member for another of a party with which he had never been identified. That party had not elected him to distribute the patronage; it had elected Mr. Lincoln for that among other purposes; and the offices were generally in the same hands in which Mr. Lincoln would have continued them. Mr. Johnson durst not affront the memory of his predecessor. He durst not presume to overrule a party to which he owed obligations, but on which he had no claims. He durst not throw himself upon the support of the Democratic party, first, because it was a minority, and then because, even if it had been a majority, two years and a half must elapse before a new Congress would assemble in regular session. Mr. Johnson was thus bound hand and foot. He could neither lead the Republican party, nor safely break with it, nor act independently of it. An administration beginning with such omens was foredoomed to failure unless it succumbed to the Republican party, or could divide it.

The policy which Mr. Johnson actually adopted was his own, only by his approval. It descended to him from Mr. Lincoln, like his Cabinet. If Mr. Lincoln had lived, it is doubtful whether even he could have carried that policy in opposition to Congress; but he would doubtless have made the attempt. He would have brought into the struggle the confidence of the party, freshly testified by his re-election; consummate political cunning; and a patient, forbearing spirit which would have shunned an open rupture. He had hosts of Republican friends. He would have been morally and legally free to wield the Federal patronage in favor of his policy. Moreover, he would have begun his work in a period of congratulation and good feeling consequent on the successful close of the war. He would not have been obstructed by such a fierce outbreak of exasperation as was caused by the assassination, and inflamed by the trial of the conspirators. But with all these advantages—none of which were possessed by Mr. Johnson—it is not probable that Mr. Lincoln could have brought Congress to accept his method of restoration. In the preceding summer he had killed a reconstruction bill by a pocket veto, and his proclamation explaining his course had been harshly denounced in a manifesto signed by Mr. Wade and Henry Winter Davis, one the chairman of the Senate, and the other of the House, committee on the subject. In the preceding winter he had exerted all his influence to get Congress to indorse the new State governments in Louisiana and Arkansas, and had failed. Congress would have treated him, however, with more consideration than it did Mr. Johnson. It would not have decided against him in a caucus without deigning to wait one day and listen to his message. The result would probably have been a compromise, in which the President would have yielded something and Congress something. The country might have been spared the long and exasperating muddle, and the final oppressive rigor, of the Congressional policy.

Mr. Johnson was right in principle, unanswerable in argument, and he exhibited indomitable firmness and pertinacity. But he had neither prudence nor foresight. The heat and acrimony into which he was provoked by opposition were unfortunate. When a President is compelled to differ from a party with which he cannot afford to break, he is lost if he does not keep up an appearance of deference and moderation. The more unacceptable his main object, the more careful he should be to strip it of irritating accessories. He should proceed always by dexterous flank movements, and never attack in front. Mr. Johnson was impeded by his very virtues, by his directness, his sincerity, his inflexible adherence to principle, his uncompromising honesty of purpose. If he had been the general of an army, he never would have made a feint of retreating to draw the enemy into an ambush, or to gain more advantageous ground. The consequence of his want of tactics was, that he was uniformly beaten—beaten at every point. In each successive struggle he has been forced to submit to more objectionable measures than he had previously opposed. The Republican party is more indebted to him than it could have been to the merest tool and creature it could have elected in his place. The party would never have dared to go to such monstrous lengths if this obstinate wrangle had not enabled its leaders to nurse the spirit of vengeance, and lead the party on, step by step, from one degree of passion and folly to another.

It was the original design of Congress to keep the South out until after the Presidential election. The Constitutional Amendment was intended to be rejected; provisions were deliberately put into it which Congress knew the South would refuse, in order that the question might be kept open and made to draggle, and an excuse be furnished for more stringent measures. As things have turned out, the South would have done better if they had accepted that offensive amendment. Not only has that been forced upon them, but military despotism and wholesale negro suffrage besides. By accepting that amendment, they might have foiled the design of Congress to prevent the whole Southern electoral vote from being given to the Democratic candidates. The proposed reduction of Representatives could not have taken place until after the next census. The States would have had their full electoral vote, and they would all just as certainly have gone Democratic with the limited white disfranchisement as without it, the negroes being excluded. After the election of a Democratic administration, means could easily have been found to circumvent or nullify the extorted, unrighteous amendment. When that amendment was submitted to the States, Mr. Johnson had become the pivot, the leader, the rallying-point of the opposition, which could preserve its unity only by yielding to his direction. He was not astute enough to see that, at that stage, Congress could have been most effectually thwarted by an acquiescence which it neither expected nor desired, and which would have arrested its further progress in the road of tyranny. If Congress had not stood by its own proposal after it had been accepted, it would have lost the support of the people. If it had stood by it, every Southern State would have been securely Democratic in the Presidential contest.

While we cannot regard President Johnson either as a wise statesmen or a skilful politician, we must concede that he has been placed in a position so trying and difficult that no address or abilities could have appeared to advantage in it. We must also pay a sincere tribute to his personal character, which is less distinguished perhaps by the amiable than by the respectable virtues. He is a man of settled convictions and stubborn fidelity to them. He cherishes a just and deep reverence for the Constitution of his country. He has never been accused, never suspected, of using any public position for purposes of private gain. With a Democratic Congress to support him, he would have made a judicious and successful, though probably not a brilliant, administration. His talents are better fitted for debate; and if, after a needed interval of repose, he should be returned to the Senate from Tennessee, he will be one of the most important and useful members of that body—a perpetual thorn in the side of the radicals, and the fearless champion of honest legislation.

PROVISIONS, ETC.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE.
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3l

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.
PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES.
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
5 8ç PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

1040 MILES
NOW COMPLETED.

The First Mortgage Bonds,
HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN,
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,
WE ARE NOW SELLING
AT
PAR AND INTEREST,

Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES on the following terms:—

For $1000 1881s, we pay a difference of	$131·17
$1000 1862s, we pay a difference of	141·62
$1000 1864s, we pay a difference of	107·92
$1000 1865s, Nov., we pay a diff. of	121·68
$1000 10-40s, we pay a difference of	90·42
$1000 1865s, July, we pay a difference of	100·42
$1000 1867s, July, we pay a difference of	101·17
$1000 1868s, July, we pay a difference of	101·17

Or in proportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, ETC.,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
219 PHILADELPHIA.

UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS,
FOR SALE AT PAR
AND
ACCRUED INTEREST.

DE HAVEN & BRO.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, ETC.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADA. AND READING RR.
6s,
FREE FROM ALL TAXES.
A small amount for sale low by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD Street,
2 12 2w PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW
Have Removed their
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers'. 1 28 6m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 39 South THIRD Street,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 129

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 1 3m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12

B. K. JAMISON & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
At Closest Market Rates.
N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stocks Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co
BANKERS PHILA & N.YORK
Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 12 15

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

PANTALOON STUFFS!
JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Have now on hand a very large and choice assortment of all the new styles of
Fall and Winter Fancy Cassimeres
IN THE MARKET,
To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. 3 28 w
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 4 11

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore,
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER.
For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.
Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.
Call on the General Agent,
C. P. ROSE
No. 727 JAYNE Street,
Between Market and Chesnut,
1 11 fmw3m Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 131¾.

—The State Temperance Convention adjourned *sine die* yesterday.

—Two men were frozen to death on the prairies in Iowa yesterday morning.

—Lot Hamlin, one of the first settlers of Augusta, Maine, died last evening, aged 86.

—Baltimore is preparing liberally for the reception of ex-President Andrew Johnson.

—Both the Republican and Democratic members of the House of Representatives will assemble in caucus on the 2d prox.

—The City Councils of Washington hold a special meeting to-day to take action in reference to the coming inauguration.

—James McWilliams, a respectable farmer of Bullville, Orange county, N. Y., committed suicide, by hanging, on Saturday last.

—Members-elect of the House of Representatives of the Forty-first Congress are earnestly requested to be in Washington on Monday next.

—The Coroner's jury, in the case of William H. Bell, killed in Southwick, Mass., on Sunday, by a policeman, has returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

—The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia has found true bills against seventeen persons for illegally registering their names at the last municipal election in Washington.

—The Comptroller of the Currency has appointed Special Agent H. Callender to examine and report all the facts connected with the alleged defalcation in the Fourth National Bank of this city.

—The improvement of the navigation of the Tennessee was urged in a convention at Chattanooga yesterday. Delegates were present from Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Alabama, Ohio, Virginia, and Georgia. Governor Bullock, of Georgia, presided.

—There is no doubt that the civil tenure law will be either radically modified or absolutely repealed. The sentiment in favor of its repeal has become so strong within the last week as to be almost irresistible. There is a disposition in the Senate to postpone it to the new Congress, when it will undoubtedly pass. Many who were first adverse to changing the law now see the necessity of abandoning it. The confidence in Grant is so universal, and the desire not to embarrass him so general, that nothing can prevent the removal of this great obstacle from the statute book. Passed simply to check Andrew Johnson, there is no necessity for its retention during the administration of General Grant.—*Press.*

—The remains of Captain Henry Wirz were exhumed from the Washington Arsenal ground yesterday afternoon, by order of the President, and delivered to Lewis Schade, who, it will be remembered, was one of his counsel: they were taken to the undertaking establishment of Augustus Burgdorf, where they were encased in a handsome walnut coffin, and will remain there until to-morrow, when they will be taken to the house of a friend, and will not probably be interred for a day or two. Wirz's body, after the execution, was placed in a pine coffin, similar to those used in the army, and was evidently buried minus the head. When the remains were transferred from the pine coffin to the walnut, the head was missing, and there was nothing to indicate that it had been placed there, with the exception of some hair which was bound around with thread. There was flesh upon the left leg, whilst the right arm was entirely gone, all the rest being merely a mass of crumbling bones.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—The naval expedition to La Guanapa was completely successful. The fortifications erected there by the insurgents were first bombarded by the fleet; the troops landed, and the works carried by assault. The rebels withdrew and retreated into the country. A permanent garrison of regulars was left in the town. On Sunday two battalions of troops marched from La Guanapa to the relief of Puerto Principe.

Captain-General Dulce yesterday addressed the sergeants and corporals of the volunteer forces, exhorting them to maintain order and obedience, and discountenance all dangerous agitation.

A large number of rebel prisoners have been brought to this city, and more are expected.

Sugar manufacturers demand relief from burdens of taxation and protection for their products, which they complain have decreased one-third.

Cane grinding has commenced on a few plantations in Santiago District, but it is not expected that more than a half crop can be realized this season. American provisions are wanted on the plantations in the provinces of Neuvitas, Gibraltar, and Mazatlan, where cane grinding has not commenced.

The Captain-General has issued a proclamation imposing additional export and import duties, a list of which was given in a previous despatch.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—In the House of Commons last evening, Solicitor-General Coleridge introduced a bill to abolish University tests.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 24.—Hostilities between Persia and Turkey have been suspended until the arrival of the Persian Ambassador, who is on his way to this city.

Contested Election Case.

This case was resumed yesterday afternoon before the Examiners, Messrs. Messick and Batturs, the testimony being directed to the Seventh division of the Third ward.

Mrs. Ellen McKeegan testified that at this election Dennis Barr lived with her, at No. 4 Crance's court, in the Second ward; he had lived with her since the preceding Christmas; he used to live at No. 725 Lebanon street. (He was assessed at the latter number, and on the voters' list).

John A. Evans testified that he left No. 812 South Ninth street five years before this election, and voted in the Second ward; did not vote in this division; no other person of the same name lived there. (He was assessed there and on the list of voters, also John Evans, Jr.)

John Conway, No. 5 Read's avenue, testified that Patrick McGuigan left there about the beginning of July last; had not seen him since. (McGuigan was assessed there, and on the voters' list). Did not know where he had moved to.

Peter Lappen, No. 808 Stewart street, testified that James Lappen left there six weeks before this election, and went to the Fifth ward. (James Lappen was assessed there, and on the voters' list).

Richard Murphy, No. 813 Carpenter street, testified that he left No. 811 Lebanon street in August last, and did not vote in this division. (He was assessed at the latter number, and on the list of voters).

George McGire testified that on the 4th of October last he moved from No. 715 Evangelist street into the Fourth ward; voted in this division. (He was assessed there and on the voters' list, and is added to the assessment list.)

Edward Devine, No. 715 Hubbell street, testified that he voted the Republican ticket except for District Attorney and Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas; Lawrence Clark boarded at that time with the witness, but did not know whether he had been naturalized; he was subpœnaed to attend here, but left witness' house two days after, and within the last two weeks. (Clark was on the extra assessment list and on the voters' list.)

Owen Holmes, No. 725 Stewart street, testified that he did not vote in this division. (He was assessed there, and on the voters' list.)

Mr. R. Tallman testified that on South Eighth street, the highest number between Catharine and Christian is No. 830, (below Christian street is 900). On the extra assessment list Edward Mercer was placed at No. 852 South Eighth street, and was on the list of voters twice; at same number was Terrence Riley, also on the voters' list; at No. 842 South Eighth street, was Thomas O'Neill, and on the list of voters twice.

Timothy Burns, No. 701 Christian street, testified that he did not vote nor have himself put on the extra assessment list (he was on that list and marked as voted, but was not on the list of voters); no James Stiles lived at his house at that time; did not know him; William H. Myers left witness' on the 3d of August (both were assessed there and on the voters' list); Myers moved into Seventh street, above Catharine; Stiles lived there before witness; there are no houses on the east side of Seventh, between Catharine and Fitzwater streets.

Michael Mulholland testified that in October last he lived at No. 820 Fallon street; came to this country from Ireland in April, 1863; did not declare his intentions to become a citizen; got but one paper, and that last fall; is about 50 years old. (The naturalization paper given him was a minor's paper, issuing out of the Supreme Court.) (He was assessed and on the voters' list twice.)

Witness resumed—Peter Mulholland, his son, got his papers the same day; he will be 22 years old in June next; his naturalization papers were upon a declaration of intentions. (His name was added to the assessment list in pencil, and was on the voters' list.)

George Newmann, No. 804 S. Ninth street, testified that he voted the Republican ticket (was on the regular and extra assessment and on the voters' list twice); no other George Newmann lived there; only voted once.

Several other persons testified to having voted the Republican ticket.

THE WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY.

Remarks of Judge Kelley in the House of Representatives.

On Tuesday last, in the debate on a question involving the consideration of Special Commissioner Wells' report on the revenue of the country, Judge Kelley said:—

I do not care what the Special Commissioner's views are; it is his processes that I object to. I agree that during the three years he has been an officer of the Government he may have done or written some good things. Heaven knows he ought to have done some good to mitigate the great harm he has done and is doing the country.

What I object to, sir, is his falsification of facts and figures. In 1864, throwing off 26·45, the ratio of increase of wealth in the decade preceding 1860, he told the country that our wealth in 1870 would be $32,000,000,000, thus putting his estimate $8,000,000,000 within the limits which experience would have justified; but when in his late official report he comes to tell Congress what our wealth amounts to, how much we have as a basis for currency, he reduces it to $20,000,000,000, and he thereby demonstrates that relatively with France and England we have a great excess of currency which we ought to reduce by contraction. Not content with inserting this estimate, which he knew to be so false, in the body of his report, he appends to the report a long letter, with a large edition of which he had heralded the coming of his report. Now, was Mr. Wells right when he told us it was $32,000,000,000, or is he right when he insists on Congress legislating on the delicate question of currency on the basis of $20,000,000,000? It is a falsification of figures, a falsification of facts, in one case or the other. Writing in 1864, and having shown that our wealth, which had been $7,135,780,000 in 1850, had become $16,159,616,000 in 1860, an increase in the decade of 126·45 per cent., he said:—

"Supposing now the war to close at or before the end of 1865, with the restoration of the dominion of the old Union; supposing also the wealth of the loyal States to have increased since 1860 at the decennial ratio of one hundred per cent. (an under rather than an overestimate), and the valuation of the disloyal States at that period to be $1,000,000,000 less than in 1860, then the reunited nation will start anew on its era of peace with a capital of $20,000,000,000, and an annual increase of wealth which certainly cannot be estimated at less than $2,000,000,000, adopting the ratio of increase at one hundred per cent. for every ten years instead of one hundred and twenty-six and forty-five hundredths per cent., the ratio of increase from 1850 to 1860. This sum, it should be borne in mind, is not the income of the nation out of which the population are to pay for their subsistence and their luxuries, but the profit over and above our expenses as a nation; or, in other words, it is an actual increase of capital—the produce of labor, machinery, and commerce—which is to be annually applied to the permanent improvement of the country, and to be made the instrument of earning more wealth. So much then for the resources of the country at the close of the war, or at the close of the year 1865. Let us now cautiously prospect the resources of the future, basing our estimates on the teachings of the present and the past."

Proceeding thus cautiously and assuming the decennial increase of wealth to be but one hundred per cent., or more than one-fifth less than it had been in the previous decade, he showed that our wealth must in 1870 amount to $32,318,000,000. Had he based his calculation on the decennial ratio of the last decade it would have brought us to over forty thousand millions, but, making due allowance for the waste of the war, it amounted to $32,000,000,000. All his financial arguments are therefore deduced from what he knew to be a false assumption.

The increase of the anthracite coal trade, Mr. Wells shows you with figures liberally given, has been about eight per cent. in three years, while from the bituminous regions of the West and South the development of all other coal has been from five to seven hundred, and in some districts a thousand per cent. in those three years. Yet in a single parenthesis he buries that magnificent fact bearing upon the pig-iron and every other iron question, and upon our lumber forests which were being hewn down for fuel, but are now guarded by the consumption of coal. Listen to his artful statement:—

"The recent increase in the production of anthracite coal, which may be taken as a measure of the product of coal, is reported as follows."

And then proceeds to give the figures, showing an increase of 8 per cent., in 1866, 1867, and 1868.

Gentlemen from Iowa, has not the coal trade in those three years become one of the most important matters of traffic over your railroads; and have not the smoke and cinders of the wood consumed in your locomotives disappeared because your own coal is the fuel used on your roads? Gentlemen from Southern Indiana, has the development of your coal-fields been but eight per cent. in three years? Gentlemen from Illinois—and I see before me one in whose district I am sure a coal vein had not been struck in 1866, and in which I know there are something like a dozen shafts delivering coal to surrounding districts, and making freight for every railroad traversing the section—has the increase there been only eight per cent. in three years, and is the production of anthracite the measure of the production of all American coal? The Commissioner of Revenue knew when he penned that paragraph that the anthracite coal field is found within the limits of a few counties of Pennsylvania, and that the railroads and canals for its amplest development had been constructed before 1866, and that the other coal fields are almost co-extensive with the country, and that their development is in its vigorous but early infancy. But to have fairly brought to view the marvellous increase in the production of this cheap fuel which underlies our prairies and with which our hills are gorged, would have blasted his theories of trade and finance. Hence it was that he saw fit to urge in a parenthesis this, perhaps most important, fact in the current history of our national progress.

Pennsylvanian in the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

General Grant told Mr. Moorehead to-day that he had selected a Cabinet officer from Pennsylvania, but he declined to give his name. He said that the person selected is not aware of the fact.

The Public Printing.

The Senate has passed the joint resolution authorizing the Committee on Public Printing to conclude a satisfactory contract with Rives & Baily for reporting and publishing the debates for the next two years.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—At a late hour last night the following challenge was sent to Gallagher, the winner of the prize fight yesterday:—

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—I hereby challenge Mr. Charles C. Gallagher to fight me a fair, stand-up fight, according to the rules of the London prize ring, in one week from to-day, for $1100 a side. $250 are left by this day at Isaac Campbell's saloon, corner of Fifth and Green streets, as a first deposit on the match, and I hope Mr. Gallagher or his friends will have game enough to cover it.

(Signed) THOMAS ALLEN.

The tobacco factory of John W. Wray & Co., in Alton, Illinois, was burned last night, and the adjoining block seriously injured. The loss is not known.

Brownlow in Earnest.

Governor Brownlow issues the following as his last proclamation:—

Whereas, There are now 1600 State Guards at Nashville, armed and equipped, under the command of General Joseph A. Cooper; and whereas, these troops are intended to preserve the peace and enforce the laws in counties heretofore partially in rebellion.

Now, therefore, I, William G. Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee, do hereby proclaim martial law in and over the following counties, to wit:—Overton, Jackson, Maury, Giles, Marshall, Lawrence, Gibson, Madison, and Haywood.

And I further direct that General Cooper distribute these troops at once, and continue them in service until we have unmistakable evidence of the purpose of all parties to keep the peace.

It is further ordered in this proclamation that the general in command shall enforce the most rigid discipline among the troops, requiring them, in every particular, to conform to strict military discipline, showing no quarter to either officers or privates who shall be found guilty of habitual drunkenness.

In testimony whereof I have caused the great seal of the State to be attached hereunto, this 20th day of February, 1869, and I order that the same be inserted three times in each of the newspapers entitled to publish legal advertisements.

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor of Tennessee.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·41	MOON SETS	6 07
SUN SETS	5·48	HIGH WATER	1·10

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOS. C. GRUBB,
E. A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Bellona	London	New York	Jan. 30
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 10
Moravian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 11
Java	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 13
C.of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 13
Germania	Havre	New York	Feb. 13
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Feb. 13
FOR EUROPE.			
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Feb. 25
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 25
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Feb. 25
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Feb. 25
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Feb. 27
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Mar. 3
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Mar. 5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Aberdeen, Treat, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, Zaza, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Ruth H. Baker, Loring, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Schr H. T. Hedges, Franklin, Caibarien, do.
St'r J. S. Shriver, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Ettie Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Ruby, ——, 2 days from Lewes, Del., with wood to Conquest & Lowber.
Schr John B. Conner, Bloxom, 1 day from Magnolia, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Four Sisters, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with bark to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Albatross, Hamilton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 6th inst.

Ship Island Home, Liswell, from Grimsby for Philadelphia, before reported put into Bermuda in distress, was aground 13th inst. on a bank in the harbor, bound out—had been there three days.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 23d instant.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Barque Wasp, Brady, from Messina for Philadelphia (or Boston), passed Gibraltar 28th ult.

Barque Island Queen, Canham, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport, Eng., 5th inst.

Barque Isaac R. Davis, Hand, for Philadelphia, sailed from Palermo 28th ult.

Barque Wm. H. Bigelow, Borden, hence, at Queenstown 8th inst.

Barque St. Peter, Goodwin, hence, at Antwerp 8th instant.

Barque Trovatore, Blanchard, from Messina for Boston, passed Gibraltar 30th ult.

Brig Auguste, Klintworth, for Philadelphia, sailed from Hamburg 6th inst.

Brig Romance, Duncan, from Navassa for Baltimore, was spoken 12th inst. off Inagua. Would put into Inagua for cargo.

Schr Mary E. Rankin, Hall, for Philadelphia, was loading at Richmond 22d inst.

Schr S. A. Hammond, Wiley, cleared at Charleston 20th inst. for Boston.

Schr Admiral, Steelman, hence, at Providence 22d instant.

Schrs Benj. Strong, Brown, from Providence; W. S. Doughten, Dayton, from do.; Z. L. Adams, Robinson, from Boston; and J. Goodspeed, Dart, from New London, all for Philadelphia, at New York 23d inst.

Schr Annie May, May, from Portsmouth, N. H., for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 21st inst.

Schr H. M. Wright, Fisher, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 23d inst.

Schr R. G. Whilden, Robertson, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole 20th inst.

Schr Almira Wooley, King, for Philadelphia cleared at Boston 23d inst.

Schr N. J. Miller, Durham, from St John, N. B., for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 21st inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

It is stated, for the benefit of masters of vessels bound to Wilmington, N. C., that there are 8½ feet at low water on the New Inlet bar, and 7 feet 4 inches on the North bar.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received exquisite specimens of
ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY.
SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS,
Including a Number of Choice Gems.
A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.
A large assortment of
NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.
Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 15§

COAL.

WILLIAM W. ALTER,
LEHIGH COAL,
Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.
Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street,
Below Girard Avenue. [1 30 tM13
Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FASHIONABLE
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER, IN THE LATEST STYLES, ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
GIVE US A CALL.
G. N. LEE. J. B. CHARLON.
2 18 1m No. 214½ South TENTH Street.

WILLIAM GROVES,
No. 838 SANSOM Street,
AGENT FOR
YEATMAN & GRAHAM'S [2 22 1m
PURE CINCINNATI CATAWBA WINES.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.
All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured.
Reference given at our office. 2 23 1m

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To authorize Contracts to be made for furnishing the Department for Supplying the City with Water with iron pipes, castings, etc., for the year 1869.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into contracts with the following persons, viz:—

With S. Fulton & Co., for cast iron pipes, branches, bends, etc.

Forty-eight thousand feet of six-inch iron pipe, at three and five-sixteenths (3 5-16) cents per pound.

Twelve thousand feet of four-inch iron pipe, at three and five-sixteenths (3 5-16) cents per pound.

Six hundred feet of three-inch iron pipe, at three and six-sixteenths (3 6-16) cents per pound, and branches, bends, etc., at four and one quarter (4¼) cents per pound.

With J. Shepherd & Co., for two hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds of iron castings for stops, plugs, etc., at two and nine-tenths (2 9-10) cents per pound.

With Duplaine & Reeves, for ten thousand pounds of brass castings, at twenty-one and one-quarter (21¼) cents per pound.

With Tatham & Brother, for fifty-five thousand pounds of pig lead, at nine and forty-three hundredths (9 43-100) cents per pound.

With Jesse W. Starr & Sons, for three thousand feet of twenty-inch pipe, at three and one quarter (3¼) cents per pound.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 19 Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Request to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania.

Whereas, The funded debt and annual expenditures of the city of Philadelphia have been largely increased by the late war for the preservation of the Union.

And whereas, This State has not as yet followed the example of some of her sister States in assuming the entire war debt incurred by her various counties and municipalities.

And whereas, Taxation upon real estate necessary to meet the annual interest on the debt and the increased cost of all purchases has become onerous to the owners of said real estate, and they should be relieved from excessive taxation as far as practicable.

And whereas, Large sums of money are annually paid into the State Treasury by the citizens of Philadelphia for tavern licenses and mercantile taxes, thereby preventing the city from deriving any revenue from those sources, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania be requested to transfer to the treasury of the city of Philadelphia the revenue now annually derived by the State from the licensing of taverns, etc., and mercantile taxes in said city, if the same can be done consistently with the interests of the State.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President *pro tem.* of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 19 Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the City Solicitor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and is hereby authorized and directed to make application to the Court of Quarter Sessions for the appointment of a Jury of Review, to assess damages for the opening of Montgomery avenue from Girard avenue to Richmond street, in the Eighteenth ward, the proper notice having been served.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 19 Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Grading of Marshall street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, that the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to grade Marshall street, from Berks street to Mutter street, to the established grade of the city, at a cost not exceeding four hundred and eighty-four dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President pro tem. of Common Council

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 19 Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Grading of Martha Street in the Nineteenth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to grade Martha street from Huntingdon street to Lehigh avenue, to the established grade of the city, at a cost not exceeding six hundred dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 19 Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Directing a Revision of Grades on Certain Streets in the Twenty-second Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be and is hereby directed to revise the grade regulations on School street, between Germantown avenue and Green street, and on Green street, from School street to Cheltenham avenue.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 19 Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Relative to a Change of Grade on Wayne Street, Twenty-second Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be and is hereby authorized and directed to revise the grades of Wayne street, from Harvey street to Tulpehocken street, in the Twenty-second ward.

Provided that said work shall be performed without any expense to the city.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 19 Mayor of Philadelphia.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY Street.
All Custom House Business transacted.
PASSPORTS PROCURED

WORKS OF ART.

CHURCH'S
NEW "NIAGARA"
WILL BE WITHDRAWN FROM
EXHIBITION
ON
SATURDAY, February 27,
AT
EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street,
12 31 thstu8m5p PHILADELPHIA.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY.

JAS. H. BRYSON & SON,
No. 8 North SIXTH Street,
Stationers and Printers.

Blank Books, Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Etc. Etc.,
Made to order at the shortest notice, at the lowest market rates.

LETTER PAPER, per ream	$2·50
FOOLSCAP PAPER, per ream	3 00
NOTE PAPER, per ream	1·25

A full assortment of imported and staple STATIONERY, always on hand: INKS, PENCILS, PENHOLDERS, Etc., in great variety.

ENVELOPES, buff, letter size	$1·50 per 1000
" white, "	1·80 "

A great variety of styles and grades always on hand, at the lowest rates.
PRINTED BLANKS, CARDS, PAMPHLETS, Etc., executed in the most approved styles 1 29 1m

JAMES B. SMITH & CO.,
BLANK BOOK
MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 27 South SEVENTH Street,
12 18 fmw3m] PHILADELPHIA.

STATIONERS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:—

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.

550,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.

And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.

The Flour to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows:—125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425 000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Bacon to be of first quality, and put up as follows:—20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 55,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.

The Salt to be of good quality, and put up as follows:—10,000 pounds in barrels and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Vinegar to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows:—1000 gallons in barrels of good quality, securely hooped, and 4000 gallons to be put up in casks containing not more than 23 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each.

The Pork to be prime mess pork, to be put up securely in good barrels containing 200 pounds each.

The Corn Meal to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required. The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue the same in such quantities as may be required until the 1st day of December, 1869, at which time the whole amount of the article or articles contracted for must be supplied.

Samples of articles (except meats) must accompany the proposals, in boxes or bottles, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons whose loyalty and solvency are certified by a clerk of a court of record), setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.

No proposal will be entertained, unless satisfactorily represented, that does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the stores required.

Any contract awarded under this advertisement will be made subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All stores delivered will be subject to a rigid inspection.

Payments upon the contracts awarded will be made monthly in current funds, or as soon as the same shall have been received.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place on the day and hour above specified. Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, C. N.

By order of [2 6 5w
Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL, Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A., C. C. S. Dist. Indian Territory.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, —OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, FIFTH STREET, WEST SIDE, BELOW CHESNUT.

PHILADELPHIA, February 23 1869.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, March 1, 1869, for rebuilding the Span of the Penrose Ferry Bridge, recently destroyed.

All bids must state the price for doing the work, including all the necessary material, and also state the price that will be allowed for the old material, now on the premises, which may be used in the rebuilding of the bridge, subject to the approval of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

2 24 4t] MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chief Commissioner of Highways.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS OF all kinds can be had at No. 105 S. FIFTH Street (next door to Old Office), and at No. 433½ WALNUT Street, Penn Buildings.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
INAUGURATION EVENING.
THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1869,
OF THE
GREAT ARABIAN NIGHTS' COMBINATION ENTERTAINMENT
Comprising Fifty Beautiful Tableaux,
WITH A
GRAND COMBINATION OF TALENT.
CARLETON,
The Great IRISH COMEDIAN and VOCALIST, will appear in his unequalled characters:—
THE DUBLIN DANCING MASTER,
PAT McCANN,
DANDY PAT,
JOLLY IRISHMAN,
IRISH SOLDIER BOY,
WHISTLING PAT,
HAPPIEST PADDY OUT,
PIG AND THE STILE,
Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc.
PROFESSOR M. O'REARDON,
the ORIGINATOR and INVENTOR of the
TUMBLERONICON,
will appear in his GREAT SPECIALTY of playing THREE DISTINCT TUNES at once
The management are happy to announce the arrival from London and engagement of
SIGNOR CHARLES GARMIO,
the Great Vocalist and Caricaturist, from the Alhambra, London, in his unequalled Character Songs:—
MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS,
GUINEA PIG BOY,
FASHIONABLE FRED,
PRETTY LITTLE FLORA,
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
THE EEL PIE SHOP,
THE TASSELS OF THE BOOTS,
WALKING IN THE ZOO,
UP IN A BALLOON,
IMMENSE A KOFF (Russian),
I LIKE TO BE A SWELL,
THE THOROUGHBRED,
HARD AS STEEL,
Etc Etc, Etc, Etc.
During the Evening,
MISS CARRIE VERNON,
the Accomplished Vocalist, from London, will sing several of her popular songs and ballads, together with a great array of other talent.
FOR PARTICULARS SEE BILLS OF THE DAY.
The Entertainment will conclude each evening with a [2 22 st
GRAND PRESENTATION
OF
ONE HUNDRED
VALUABLE GIFTS
TO THE AUDIENCE.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
Commencing at 2½ o'clock.

TICKETS	FIFTY CENTS
RESERVED SEATS	SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS
MARSHALL & CO.	PROPRIETORS
GEORGE GORDON	DIRECTOR

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE FRENCH OPERA.
JAMES FISK, JR. Proprietor
ADOLPH BIRGFELD Director and Manager
BRIEF SEASON
OF ONLY
SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE,
COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 1,
OF THE
GRAND DOUBLE OPERA TROUPE,
comprising the following renowned Artists:—

Mlle. TOSTEE,	Mlle. IRMA,
Mons. AUJAC,	Mons. DECRE,
Mlle. DUCLOS,	Mlle. THOLER,
Mlle. ROSE,	Mons. LEDUC,
Mons. DARDIGNAC,	Mons. LAGRIFFOUL,
Mons. DUCHESNE,	Mons. BENEDICK,
Mons. THOLER,	Mons. EDGARD,
Mons. HAMILTON,	Mme. HAMILTON, Etc.

GRAND CHORUS OF
OVER FIFTY TRAINED VOICES.
FULL ORCHESTRA,
comprising the first talent of New York and Philadelphia.
THE REPERTOIRE
of the Combined Troupes comprises
LA PERICHOLE,
the last composition of Offenbach, and the great sensation of the season in Paris and New York;
LES BAVARDS;
CHANSON DE FORTUNIO
(all three performed for the first time in Philadelphia);
BARBE BLEUE,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
LA BELLE HELENE,
AND
ORPHEE AUX ENFER.
MONDAY, March 1, LA PERICHOLE.
TUESDAY, March 2, ORPHEE AUX ENFER,
WEDNESDAY, March 3, BARBE BLEUE.
Due notice will appear of the Operas given on the other nights.
SUBSCRIPTION.—Seats for the entire week (seven performances) may be subscribed for until FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, and on Saturday, Feb. 27, the sale of seats for single performances will commence at the Music Store of BONER & CO., No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.
Secured Seats of Seven Performances $7 50
NOTICE.—The Libretto of the Opera, as performed by the French Opera Company (the only correct edition published), carefully translated, the text of which is taken from the Prompt Book, thus securing a perfect similitude between the Opera as sung on the stage and the Libretto as read in the audience, and containing the music of the choicest morceaux, for sale at the Music Stores. 2 18

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 25,
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
will appear, by request, and most positively for the last time, in two of their most attractive dramas,
THE FAIRY CIRCLE;
Or, Con O'Carolan's Dream.
Con O'Carolan Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Malrshee Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To conclude with the affecting drama of
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
Ragged Pat, with Songs Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Judy O'Trot Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
In active preparation, and will be produced
On MONDAY EVENING, March 1,
With new Scenery, Machinery, etc., the successful Irish Drama, written expressly for Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, by John Brougham, Esq., entitled
THE EMERALD RING.
Friday—BENEFIT OF MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7·30.
New Comedy and Grand Burlesque.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
A. W. Young's Three Act Comedy of
A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES.
Virginia de Merlot Mrs. JOHN DREW
Aided by the Full Company.
Concluding with John Brougham's
POCAHONTAS,
With all the original music.
King Powhatan R. Craig
Captain John Smith Barton Hill
Pocahontas Miss Fanny Davenport
In rehearsal, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

MISS SUSAN GALTON'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
FOURTH WEEK.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF THE
SUSAN GALTON COMIC OPERA COMPANY.
THIS EVENING,
Last performance of Offenbach's
MARRIAGE BY LANTERNS.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 26,
FIRST BENEFIT IN PHILADELPHIA OF
MR. THOMAS WHIFFIN.
Two of Offenbach's Operas, LA ROSE DE ST. FLEUR and "66," "66," "66."
MONDAY EVENING, March 1,
First performance in America of OFFENBACH'S
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance, at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut st., and at the Theatre.

MISS SUSAN GALTON'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 26,
FIRST BENEFIT IN PHILADELPHIA OF
MR. THOMAS WHIFFIN.
Two of Offenbach's Operas, "LA ROSE DE ST. FLEUR and "66," "66," "66."
Seats can now be secured. 2 23

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
ENGAGEMENT OF THE JAPS
for a limited number of nights.
The great JAPS and the original
ALL-RIGHT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 1 21 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 tf

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN, No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

Evening Telegraph
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1869.

What Constitutes a Legal Marriage?

THE question as to what constitutes a legal marriage in any State must be one of the deepest interest, for it is well observed that it lies at the very foundation of both the political superstructure and the sound morality of the community. The passage of any law which vitiates it is one of the greatest outrages which can be attempted, and the exposition of a law which is so strict as to lean against the validity of a marriage is calculated to do enduring harm. We cannot but esteem it as a mark of the greater wisdom of the present day that the barriers which were thrown around the ceremony have been gradually dispensed with, and the form given place to the intention of the parties. The wide difference created by the existing laws from those which were in force in Great Britain, for example, is strikingly shown in the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the case of the estate of Vincent D'Amarelli, published yesterday. The facts of that case are noticeable, though not peculiar. D'Amarelli was married secretly to an Irish servant girl, lived with her for some six years, and had a son. He kept the fact hidden carefully from all his friends, and the belief was entertained that he was a bachelor. By his will he left his reputed wife $3000. While he was living with Catharine Evans he acknowledged her as his wife in the presence of a number of persons, and endorsed on the back of a false marriage certificate, in his own handwriting, that it was a certificate of his marriage. The fact that he had concealed it, that the wife was so much his inferior in rank, and that he frequently lived away from her for days at a time, induced the Auditor before whom the case was heard to hold that the union was meretricious, and that the son was not legitimate. The Orphans' Court held likewise. But the Supreme Court in Banc, on an appeal, reversed all the previous proceedings, and held that the evidence was sufficient to make the marriage legal. The estate, therefore, goes to Mrs. D'Amarelli and her son.

In this decision there is much to be noted, as being clearly indicative of the law in Pennsylvania. The learned Judge, in delivering the opinion, stated that the law should lean towards the legality of a marriage contract, and if there was a doubt, the fact of cohabitation and the statements of the husband should bind his estate. Justly, it should be that the injured party should have the full benefit of any mystery which was caused by the other party. It follows, from the nature of the marital relation, that a great deal of the decision of the mode of life rests with the husband. It is for him to determine how they shall live, whether they board, and all the other minutiæ. Now, if by simply denying a marriage, or even by not mentioning it and keeping his wife in an out-of-the-way boarding-house, can vitiate a contract, such as a marriage, then a blow is struck at all good morals, and the wrong-doer can profit by his own misdeeds.

It has long been known to all the bar, and to all our readers, that in Pennsylvania there need be no marriage ceremony of any kind to constitute a man and wife. It is the intention of the parties that is looked to in this, as in every other case of contract. This intention must of course be shown by some open and notorious declarations. If the parties merely live together, it does not follow that there is any intention of marriage. But if the man introduces the woman as his wife, and does so to his friends, without any denial, then they can be considered as much married as though they had been married by any bishop after the publication of banns. This innovation on the old law is made, without doubt, in promotion of the cause of sound morals, and is the law of Pennsylvania. The case of D'Amarelli shows that it is not a mere fiction of the law, but a living truth, and strikes a blow at that perfidy which would lead a *roué* to deceive and injure an innocent person. It is but another instance of the cases which are on record of gentlemen flattering themselves that they are possessed of a shrewdness superior to the ordinary race of men, when in reality they are being caught in their own trap. The decision of the case made by the Supreme Court will do much towards securing justice in future cases.

Honors to John C. Breckinridge.

THE *élite* of the Democracy of New York city recently welcomed John C. Breckinridge, on his return from exile, at a grand dinner, which was graced with the presence of a number of the Democratic leaders of the North and several of the Generals of the Confederate army, including Pryor, Beauregard, Magruder, and Pickett. The demonstration was peculiarly appropriate. Breckinridge had been the candidate of the fire-eaters for the Presidency in 1860; he had fought for the South in the Senate of the United States as long as he could profitably play the part of spy and traitor in that arena; he had then deserted to the Confederacy to marshal its armies in deadly array against the Union forces, and he had clung to the falling fortunes of secession to the last, fleeing finally like a thief in the night from his native land.

Each of these services enhanced his claims to the gratitude of traitors and sympathizers with treason, and combined to render him even a greater favorite with the high priests of the Democratic temple in 1869 than he was in 1860, when he was put forward as a Presidential candidate to ensure the defeat of Douglas and precipitate a dissolution of the Union. No wonder that he was toasted as "our honored and distinguished guest," and that "the Chairman recounted the past services of General Breckinridge as a Democratic chieftain, and paid a high tribute to *his honor as a gentleman*," or that "a delicate reference was made to his skill and bravery in the Confederacy, and the dignity marking his conduct since his exile," or that when he arose "he was greeted with rounds of applause." The Manhattan Club had at last found a hero worthy of its unqualified admiration, and a fitting occasion for the display of the lavish hospitality that has been scrupulously withheld from the leaders of Union armies and the conquerors of the Rebellion.

With many incentives to do right, possessing an honored name, and exercising great influence in a Commonwealth which had pronounced against secession by a tremendous majority, Breckinridge had wilfully and deliberately chosen the wrong path at a critical moment, when it was in his power to render inestimable services to the country which had honored him with the second highest office in its gift. But his triple betrayal of his party, his State, and his nation has served only to increase the enduring affection of the aristocracy of the Democracy, and to secure from the Manhattan Club a welcome only less cordial than that which they would extend to Robert E. Lee or Jefferson Davis.

Religious Tests in England.

GREAT BRITAIN professes to be tolerant of all forms of religion; but this toleration is so limited and restricted that, although no man is obliged to connect himself with the established Church, it is necessary for him to do so if he would be placed on a perfect equality with all the subjects of the Crown. Another contest in behalf of freedom of conscience has just been inaugurated in the House of Commons, in which Mr. Coleridge, the Solicitor-General of the new Government, yesterday introduced a bill to abolish all religious tests in the Universities. From time immemorial it has been required of every aspirant for University honors that he should solemnly profess, under oath, his belief in "the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost." If this element of orthodoxy were wanting, no amount of erudition could qualify a student for the reception of any collegiate honors. But a square issue on the repeal of these ridiculous tests has just been raised by the circumstance that an Israelite has distanced all his evangelical competitors in the race for the Senior Wranglership at the University of Cambridge, the highest honor within the gift of that time-honored and exceedingly orthodox institution of learning. As a matter of course, he objects to that portion of the oath required of him, which starts out with the words, "*In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti!*" The University Senate are in a muddle over the affair, and Parliament is now asked to help them out of the difficulty by assuming the grave responsibility of doing away altogether with the doctrinal tests which have thus far hampered education.

Only forty years have elapsed since a Catholic was first permitted to take the seat in Parliament to which he had been elected by the people. The Test act was repealed in 1828, and in 1829 the Catholic Emancipation act passed, against a grand "No Popery" cry on the part of orthodox Englishmen. But even then a member of Parliament was still required to take the oath of office "on the faith of a Christian," and by this requirement no Israelite was suffered to crawl into the evangelical House of Commons. In 1847, Baron Lionel de Rothschild was returned as one of the members for the City of London, and although successively reëlected he was not permitted to take his seat until 1858, when Parliament decreed that each house should be at liberty to dispense with this portion of the oath at its option. In this shape the law stands at present, and believers in "the faith which the Disciples professed before they knew their Lord"—as Mr. Disraeli has quaintly expressed it—are admitted to the House of Commons only by sufferance.

That the reform proposed by Mr. Coleridge will encounter violent opposition from the Tory side of the House is to be expected. Unfortunately for the evangelicals, the "No Popery" cry cannot be raised by them, but they will doubtless discern in the movement an attempt to unchristianize the English nation. The party which elevated Mr. Gladstone to power, however, is pledged to a sweeping reform of all such abuses, and their majority in the House is so large that it will doubtless not only suffice to pass the act abolishing all the University tests, but to push it, by its moral influence, through the orthodox House of Lords as well. It is quite time that the thing were done, for such invidious distinctions are a disgrace to any nation which professes to be both civilized and Christian.

THE SENATE yesterday, by its action on the subject of the printing of the debates of Congress, showed a disposition to stand in the way of economy in small matters. As far as the Senate can control the question, the present publishers of the *Congressional Globe* are not to be deprived of the nice little "job" which they have so long enjoyed, although the House of Representatives has manifested a disposition to effect a change, by which at least $40,000 will be saved to the Government during the term of the Forty-first Congress. Mr. Fessenden presented an argument against the change which certainly has the merit of novelty. He remarked that he "knew nothing about the fortunes made by the *Globe* publishers, but he hoped they had made a considerable amount of money, because such long, faithful, and satisfactory service deserved that reward." If this is to be the fundamental principle of retrenchment, the advocates of it may as well abandon their exertions. Between the persons who are to be permitted to make "considerable amounts of money" by reason of long, faithful, and satisfactory services, and those who cheat the people out of millions of dollars every year, retrenchment will stand the very slimmest of chances.

THE PERSISTENT REFUSAL of the Senate to repeal the Civil Tenure law would be deeply regretted by the great body of the American people. It is as desirable now that General Grant should be left free to perfect the reforms he has in contemplation, as it was a few years ago to prevent Andrew Johnson from deranging the civil service of the country for the purpose of procuring panders to his policy. The same causes which led originally to the restrictions of Presidential power should now hasten their repeal. The financial necessities of the nation require a faithful collection of its revenues, and this end can best be promoted at this juncture by giving Grant ample opportunities to appoint honest men to office, as it was formerly promoted by restraining Johnson's efforts to bestow responsible positions on rogues.

THE WISE MEN of the Legislature have sagaciously concluded that a subterranean railway on Market street would serve a better purpose than an elevated railway, and that it would pay better to work under ground than above it. We do not question the wisdom of this change, for it is by no means improbable that at no distant period subterranean railways may become necessary in various portions of the city to reduce the expenses of drayage and to facilitate travel; but the propriety of legislation in advance of a well-developed plan of operations, or of a public demand for such facilities, is questionable, and no definite action should be taken before the people have ample opportunities to consider this new project.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S seventeenth veto has been as summarily disposed of by both houses of Congress as all which have preceded it, except the first, in which the Senate sustained his objections. The Senate yesterday, by a vote of 37 to 12—among the nays there being five Republican Senators—decided that the Copper-Tariff bill should become a law, in spite of the President's objections. As the House of Representatives took similar action on the previous day, Mr. Johnson's "Roman firmness" has again failed to profit the country. He will probably make one or two more displays of it, however, before his official career is terminated.

ASTOUNDING NEWS, it would seem, is frequently carried from this country to Europe by the Atlantic cable, as well as in the opposite direction. A recent number of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"From America we learn by the Atlantic cable that a bill introduced by Senator Morton, to give a pension of $5000 per annum to Mrs. Lincoln, has passed through Congress." As Mrs. Lincoln is now residing in Europe, and has probably read this startling announcement, we fear that a very great shock is awaiting her sensitive nerves, when she learns the truth in the matter.

—It is estimated that a million of francs are lost and won at cards every day in Paris. The cards alone cost eight thousand francs per night.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4¾ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by
FAIRTHORNE & CO.,
No. 205 N NINTH and
1 30stuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will lecture in the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Subject—"RATIONAL AMUSEMENTS."
Admission 50 cents.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
Tickets for sale at J. E. Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the door this evening. 1t

JAMES E. MURDOCH Has been engaged to give one of his UNEQUALLED READINGS, embracing choice selections from Shakespeare and the Modern Poets, at
MORTON HALL,
HAVERFORD Street, above Forty-first,
West Philadelphia,
THURSDAY EVENING, February 25, 1869.
Tickets 50 cents. To be obtained at Trumpler's Music Store, No 926 Chesnut street; James N. Mark's Drug Store, No. 3741 Market street; Jos. K. Culin's Drug Store, Forty first and Market streets; and at the Hall on the evening of the Reading.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commence at 8. [2 20 3t*

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—J. S. FISHER, Esq., President; Rev J. P. W. INGRAHAM, Vice-President; E METZGER Secretary; W. PAINE, Treasurer; JOHN O'BYRNE, Solicitor.
A full course of Lectures, including all departments of Medicine and Surgery, to commence on the first Monday in March, and continue until the first of July.
For particulars apply to W. PAINE, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, University Building, NINTH and LOCUST Streets. 2 25 6t

LECTURE BY REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 7½ P. M. Subject—"Grumbler & Co.," in the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, corner EIGHTEENTH. Tickets, 50 cents. 2 24 2t*

DAY OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.—Union meeting at 4 o'clock THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at DR. CROWELL'S CHURCH, on BROAD Street.
At 7½ o'clock this evening DR. McILWAINE, of Princeton, will preach in DR. BREED'S CHURCH, corner of SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets. Subject—"Religious Education." 1t*

THE HON. I. S. DIEHL LECTURES THIS EVENING, IN THE SPRING GARDEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, TWENTIETH AND SPRING GARDEN, ON ORIENTAL AND BIBLE LANDS. 1t

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, SATURDAY, February 27, at 12 o'clock, noon. Valedictory Address by Professor PEMBERTON DUDLEY. A full band of music in attendance. 2 25 2trp*

DAY OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.—Rev. DR. McILVAINE, of Princeton, will preach THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets. 1t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GALLED JADE WINCES!
WATSON'S PHILADA. BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
The subscriber begs to call the attention of the merchants generally of this and other cities to the above-named book, as he knows, and can prove to their satisfaction, that most of it is copied from GOPSILL'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY of 1868. This assertion defies contradiction.
GOPSILL'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY for this year contains all changes in *Firms* and location since 1868, whereas WATSON'S contains all the *old* firms and location as in Gopsill's book of 1868. We shall on a future occasion refer to some of the errors contained in WATSON'S DIRECTORY.
CHARLES McGILL,
No. 1220 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF WATSON'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY,
No. 219 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA, February 24, 1869.
To the Public.—Our attention has been called to the above card, which appears in yesterday's "Bulletin," signed by one Charles McGill, an irresponsible canvasser for Gopsill's Directory, reflecting upon the correctness of our work, and alleging that the same was copied from Gopsill's Directory of last year, which we pronounce an unmitigated falsehood, as reference and comparison of the two publications will satisfy the most skeptical, and which hundreds of merchants will testify to the efforts made by us to have our lists correct by submitting them to their personal examination in their respective branches of trade.
We do not claim entire perfection in our work, but we do claim a superior compilation and a better classification than any similar work ever published, and can only account for this attack upon our work as emanating from a non-resident publisher, in view of our intimation in our work that we intend publishing the City Directory next year, and the unprecedented success of Watson's Business Directory.
As far as this Charles McGill is concerned we have our remedy at law against him, and shall not fail to apply it speedily. We invite an inspection of our little volume. RUSHTON & CO.,
2 24 3t Successors to Watson & Co.

ARMORY D CO., FIRST REGIMENT R. B. FEBRUARY 24, 1869.
ORDERS No. 15.
I. Order No. 14, relating to the Dress Drill on the 26th inst., is hereby countermanded.
II. Members will assemble on FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at the armory, at 2½ o'clock P. M., in citizen's dress, to attend the funeral of our lamented late associate and fellow member, Edward Yarrow.
By order of
J. ROSS CLARK,
W. A. SEEGER, Capt. D Co.
1st Sergeant. 2 25 2t*

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES' EXcursion to Washington March 3, 4, 5, 1869, to attend the Inauguration of the President of the United States.
Persons desirous of participating with the Club are requested to present their names IMMEDIATELY.
TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP, $20.
Dress—Dark clothes, white gloves, and blue cloth regulation club cap.
Tickets and caps ready for delivery. For further information apply to EZRA LUKENS,
Secretary and Treasurer of "Washington Committee,"
No. 147 S. FOURTH Street,
2 24 4t (Entrance on Harmony).

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—THESE Bitters contain iron in one of the most valuable forms; much sickness is occasioned by its want in the blood. The iron in this compound supplies the deficiency. Its tendency is to enrich the blood and impart vigor to the frame 2 4 tuthstf

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.
The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869, at the office of the company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
2 17 10t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ASHCROFT'S Railway, Steamship, and Engineer's Supply Store, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street. Steam and Water Gauges, Improved Safety Valves, and Low Water Indicators for preventing steam boiler explosions, and every variety of Engineer's supplies. 2 19 6t4p

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—APPLICATIONS for the situation of Assistant Superintendent of the White Department of the House of Refuge will be received by the undersigned until the third day of March next.
JAMES J. BARCLAY,
Chairman, etc.,
2 23tuths3t No. 3 ATHENÆUM BUILDING.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS promote digestion, stimulate the blood to healthy action. Tonic and palatable. Prepared by William Ellis, Chemist. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; EVANS, No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street, and by Druggists generally. 2 4 tuthstf

THE MIDNIGHT MUSIC OF THE MISERABLE CATS.

Oh! horrible cats, that scream and squall,
Upon my neighbor's garden wall!
That howl, and bite, and quarrel, and fight,
About the middle of the night!

Your midnight music's in shocking taste;
And if you don't stop, with all possible haste,
I'll cause you to scatter, *double-quick*,
By heaving among you this half of a brick.

You monstrous cat, with back like an arch,
I wish you'd specially hurry and march;
Better move off, sir, or, you may depend,
This brick will give you a "*Grecian Bend*."

And you, old cat with the squealy voice,
You can't conceive how I would rejoice
To get a good shot, and to knock you flat,
You horrible, howling old feminine cat!

Well, cats, yowl on, and I'll seek repose;
And I'll think about Rockhill & Wilson's clothes,
And merry will be the song I'll sing,
Of their elegant suits for the opening spring.

Let the cats sing on! We can stand it, if they can! And we will put our whole minds on the clothes at the GREAT BROWN HALL.
The Heavy Goods are falling! Falling! Falling! Because it is spring! The lighter goods, of most exquisite workmanship, durable material, and incomparable fit, are ready for you, fellow-citizens.
Come and see for yourselves, at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
GREAT BROWN HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1115. WM T. HOPKINS' 1115.
LADIES' EMPORIUM,
No. 1115 CHESNUT St. (Girard Row).
Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city, in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Cotell, Satine, and Jane's Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1·60 to $5.
33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.
Shoulder Braces, Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
53 Bartram & Fanton's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2m

AT TEN O'CLOCK
ON
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 1,
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
WILL COMMENCE THE SALE, AT THEIR
NEW MARBLE BUILDING,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE BROAD,
OF AN EXTRAORDINARY IMPORTATION OF
DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF THE NEWEST FABRICS AND RICHEST DESIGNS, SELECTED BY THEM FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED FACTORIES OF EUROPE,
EMBRACING ALL THE
NOVELTIES FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.
ALSO,
An Immense Assortment of Medium Priced Goods.
For the Popular Trade, in Great Variety of Texture.

N. B.—With a view to close out this Large Stock, and avoid the usual Great Reductions, H. C. & Co have paid special attention to mark the Goods at the LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES.

INSURANCE.

ECONOMICAL MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF RHODE ISLAND.
S. S. BUCKLIN, President. C. G. McKNIGHT, Vice-President.
W. Y. POTTER, Secretary.
Hon. ELIZUR WRIGHT, Actuary.
Assets January 1, 1869..............$500,886·18
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities..............$182
The Economical is the Most Liberal Insurance Company in the Country.
Its Rates of Premium are Lower than Other Mutual Companies.
It Pays no Percentage to Directors.
All Policies are Non-Forfeitable from the First Payment.
No Policy Holder Can be Assessed for any Loss or Deficiency.
Its Rapid and Healthy Growth is Convincing Proof of the Confidence Reposed by the Public in its Soundness, Integrity and Liberality.
For full particulars call at the
OFFICE,
ROOMS 26 and 27,
No. 430 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
FRANCIS S. BELDEN,
2 26 ths2trp GENERAL AGENT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED
BY D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 90, 92, 94 GRAND St., New York
LETTERS
OF
A SENTIMENTAL IDLER,
From Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Nubia, and the Holy Land.
By Harry Harewood Leech.
With a Portrait of the Author, Engravings of Oriental Life, etc. etc.
These letters are fresh, delightful and poetic pictures of travel in the Orient. The author, in wandering through Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Nubia and Syria, explored each storied spot with the interest of an antiquarian, and traced with the pen of a true poet the indolent luxury of boat-life on the Nile and the adventure and romance of desert travel, in all of which he mingles a vein of sweet and philosophic thought.
FOR SALE BY,
ASHMEAD, No. 724 Chesnut Street, and all Booksellers.
Sent free by mail to any address in the United States on receipt of price. 1 vol. 12mo., 473 pp. Cloth. Single copies, $2 50. 2 20 stuth6t

PRINCE EDWARD OATS.
An invoice of these renowned Oats, weighing 40 pounds to the bushel, has been imported by the subscribers expressly for Seed, with the hope of improving our stock. They are offered at $5 per sack of two bushels, weighing 80 pounds net; no charge for sack or porterage.
DAVID LANDRETH & SON,
2 24 4t Nos. 21 and 23 S. SIXTH Street.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25¾

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL Papers and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Street. 2 25 3m

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 11¾

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. [1 23 3m

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm¾

WILLIAM B. GREEN, BRICKLAYER, NO. 1530 S. FIFTH Street. 2 12 1mrp

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, [illegible] THIRTEENTH Street. 12 22 6m

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK,
Have Just Published:

I.
William Hepworth Dixon.
HER MAJESTY'S TOWER. Historic Studies in the Tower of London. With Frontispiece Plan of the Tower. 12mo, Cloth, 60 cents.

II.
Anthony Trollope.
HE KNEW HE WAS RIGHT. Beautifully Illustrated. Part I. 8vo, Paper, 30 cents.

III.
Charles Reade.
HARD CASH. A Matter-of-Fact Romance. By CHARLES READE, Author of "Love me Little, Love me Long," "Never too Late to Mend," etc. With Illustrations. New Edition. 8vo, Paper, 35 cents.

IV.
Miles O'Reilly.
THE POETICAL WORKS OF CHARLES G. HALPINE (MILES O'REILLY). Consisting of Odes, Poems, Sonnets, Epics, and Lyrical Effusions which have not heretofore been collected together. With a Biographical Sketch and Explanatory Notes. Edited by ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT. Portrait on Steel. Crown 8vo, Cloth, $2 50.

V.
F. Whymper.
TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE IN THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA, formerly Russian America—now ceded to the United States—and in various other parts of the North Pacific. By FREDERICK WHYMPER. With Map and Illustrations. Crown 8vo, Cloth, $2 50.

VI.
Sir Samuel W. Baker.
CAST UP BY THE SEA; or, The Adventures of Ned Grey. By SIR SAMUEL W. BAKER, M. A., F. R. G. S., Author of "The Albert N'Yanza Great Basin of the Nile," "The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia," etc. Unabridged. With Ten Illustrations by Huard. 12mo, Cloth, 75 cents.

VII.
The Rev. John L. Nevius.
CHINA AND THE CHINESE: a General Description of the Country and its Inhabitants; its Civilization and Form of Government; its Religious and Social Institutions; its Intercourse with other Nations; and its Present Condition and Prospects. By the Rev. JOHN L. NEVIUS, Ten Years a Missionary in China. With a Map and Illustrations. 12mo, Cloth, $1·75.

VIII.
The Rev. Lyman Abbott.
JESUS OF NAZARETH: his Life and Teachings; Founded on the Four Gospels, and Illustrated by Reference to the Manners, Customs, Religious Beliefs, and Political Institutions of his Times. By LYMAN ABBOTT. With Designs by Dore, De Laroche, Fenn, and others. Crown 8vo, Cloth, Bevelled Edges, $3 50.

IX.
The Author of "Rachel's Secret."
NATURE'S NOBLEMAN. A Novel. By the Author of "Rachel's Secret." 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

X.
The Rev. Dr. Bellows.
THE OLD WORLD IN ITS NEW FACE: Impressions of Europe in 1867-1868. By HENRY W. BELLOWS. 2 vols., 12mo, Cloth, $3·50. *Vol. II just ready.*

XI.
C. W. Dilke.
GREATER BRITAIN: a Record of Travel in English-speaking Countries during 1866 and 1867. By CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE. With Maps and Illustrations. 12mo, Cloth, $1 00.

XII.
Paul Du Chaillu.
WILD LIFE UNDER THE EQUATOR Narrated for Young People. By PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, author of "Discoveries in Equatorial Africa," "Ashango Land," "Stories of the Gorilla Country," etc. With numerous engravings. 12mo, cloth, $1·75.

XIII.
Ross Browne.
ADVENTURES IN THE APACHE COUNTRY. A tour through Arizona and Sonora, with Notes on the Silver Regions of Nevada. By J. ROSS BROWNE, U. S. Minister to China. Author of "Yusef," "Crusoe's Island," "An American Family in Germany," "The Land of Thor," etc. With illustrations. 12mo, cloth, bevelled, $2.

XIV.
Prof. Dalton.
A TREATISE ON PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE. For Schools, Families and Colleges. By J. C. DALTON, M.D., Professor of Physiology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. With illustrations. 12mo, cloth or half leather, $1 50.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send any of the above works, by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price. 2 24 3t

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
12 1 tuths 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

WANTS.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 14 No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25, 1869.

In the absence of any item which smacks of sensation, let me say a few words about the New York markets. *Imprimis*, they are as remarkable for filth and discomfort as those of Philadelphia are for order, cleanliness, luxury, neatness, and architectural beauty. They are thirteen in number, to wit:—Union, Jefferson, Gouverneur, Colbarevl, Fulton, Tompkins, Essex, Centre, Clinton, Franklin, West Washington, Market Square, and Washington.

This baker's dozen of markets is one of the shames of New York. They are for the most part low wooden sheds, to which the old Philadelphia markets along Market street were palaces. They are knee-deep in garbage, from which it is but little hypebole to say that disease and death exhale. The ground originally used by them has been extended by frequent infringements, so that every market is surrounded by a bevy of little markets. Brooklyn is but little better off. There some attempt towards a better state of things has been made. Here, new markets have been talked of, but the people are apparently indifferent as to where they buy their eatables, so that they get them. Perhaps this indifference is attributable to that indefinite class known as the floating population, which is a convenient sort of devil bearing upon its shoulder (like those of the real Devil in Scripture) the sins and follies which the human nature of resident New Yorkers ought alone to be held responsible for. There are enough residents here, entirely independent of the "Float," to take a pride in proper market-houses. The dirty, demoralized, and gigantic honeycombs which do duty for market-houses with us are architectural monstrosities such as would have done credit perhaps to the age before the iron age, but are scarcely "metropolitan." We deserve the sneers and sarcasms that have been flung at us. Things have come to such a pass now that even the broad-brims mock at us with their heads, and the blush of shame mounts to the Gotham cheek. We boast of our commerce and our trade. We point to our new City Hall that *is*, and our new Post Office which is to be; and the response that meets us is, Where are your market-houses? We bridge East river, and we tunnel Broadway, and we lay velocipede tracks over to Harlem (at least we talk of doing so), and a derisive voice from the city of fraternal love exclaims, What market-houses! We ask attention to the palatial line of stores along Broadway, or the ducal extent of brown-stones along Fifth avenue, and the unanswerable reply to our invitation, accompanied with the placid twirl of Philadelphia thumbs, is, "But thee hasn't got any market-houses!"

With one exception, we have no market, houses like those of Philadelphia, and it sometimes seems as though the time was as distant when we shall have them as when we shall have golden butter, as sweet and mellow-flavored as the suburban churnings of that sub-metropolis. But as it sometimes happens that a man who has begun law in life and made a fortune and honest industry prefers carrying on his business in the same obscure quarters where he first began to be successful, so the prosperous fogies of New York stick to their shanty-like markets, and prefer the dingy conservatisms of those battered old sheds and fences to the marble stateliness of the modern market-house elsewhere. Tell a venrable frequenter of the New York markets, be he buyer or seller, of the magnificence of those of other cities, and he will listen to you with that disdainful indifference and self-satisfaction which is more aggravating than ignorant incredulity.

To touch, then, upon the markets in the order named, Union Market, lying between Columbia and Houston and Sheriff and Second streets, is about 200 feet long by 50 feet wide. It contains about forty stalls, renting at one dollar a week apiece. This is one of the least bad of the markets, being comparatively clean. Jefferson Market is much larger, but its accommodations are wretched. It stands at the intersection of Tenth street and Greenwich and Sixth avenues. It is one of those ulcerous markets which has spread, and monopolized the street. The sidewalks are covered with booths, and there is a dim resemblance to an improvised country fair. Gouverneur Market would be a good one if it had patronage; but the New York marketer's affection seems to be set on his sheds and penthouses. He never feels happy in laying out his money in respectable quarters. Consequently Gouverneur Market, which makes great pretensions to respectability, is so little patronized that it has scarcely preserved the character of a market at all. It stands on Gouverneur slip, and it would be charitable to suppose that its situation has something to do with its lack of custom. Around Catharine Market, at the foot of Catharine street, the shed and pent-house system is in full force. The sheds and penthouses are little square compartments about twelve feet square, fitted up as eating saloons, where coffee, pies, and oysters are the favorite delicacies. The same may be said of Fulton Market, lying between Fulton and Beekman and Front and South streets. It and the colony of sheds surrounding it are unlit and unventilated, and the propinquity of a fish-market does not compensate for the lack of light and air. Tompkins Market is the best public building of the kind in New York. It is bounded by Third avenue and Sixth and Seventh streets; but the fault is that you have to go up-stairs to get into market. An uncleanly and uncanny hole is Essex Market, at the junction of Essex, Grand, and Ludlow streets. The stalls are sprawling and ill-constructed, and very little ingenuity has been shown in making the most of small space. The same fault, in a greater degree, characterizes Centre Market, included between Centre, Grande, Broome, and Baxter streets. Clinton Market is finely situated. It stands between the intersections of Washington, Spring, Canal, Hoboken, and West streets. It is one vast shed, worse than any other market except Washington. This being the case, and the location being so favorable, it is splendidly patronized. It ought to be supplanted by a magnificent structure on the Philadelphia plan. Franklin Market is a bloated, wicked old building at Old slip, between Front and South streets, eaten up by its own excesses. Liquor dealers and restaurant keepers long ago invaded it and almost deprived it of its market character. Washington Market, the essence of all that is bad in New York markets, is situated between Vesey and Day and West streets and the river. The defunct market-house from which it takes its name was built on Washington street, between Vesey and Fulton, but the growth of years has covered several surrounding acres. West Washington Market is its disgusting corollary. These two taken together represent the lowest stage of New York marketing. The shanties called booths would scarcely make respectable pig-sties, and the vacant lots near are used as a reservoir for every variety of dirt that can be conceived as accumulating in a large city.

This sketch of New York markets is not pleasant; but sometimes it is the truth that kills. That the truth in this case may first kill and then cure, would be, if he ever went to market as a marketer, the fervent prayer of

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

OPERA BOUFFE.—On next Monday evening Mr. Fisk's season of *opera bouffe* will commence at the Academy of Music, under the direction of Mr. Adolph Birgfeld. On Monday *La Perichole* will be performed, on Tuesday *Orphee aux Enfer*, and on Wednesday *Barbe Bleue*. *Les Bavards*, *Chanson de Fortunio*, *La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein* and *La Belle Helene* will also be given. The season will be limited to six nights and one matinee. Subscription tickets can now be procured at Boner & Co.'s, No. 1102 Chesnut street. The sale of single tickets will commence on Saturday.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *A Victim of Circumstances* and the burlesque of *Pocahontas* will be given this evening.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Fairy Circle* and *Ireland as It Was* will be performed this evening, with Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in the principal characters. John Brougham's new drama, entitled *The Emerald Ring*, will be produced on Monday evening next in handsome style. To-morrow evening Mr. Williams will have a benefit.

AT THE CHESNUT the operetta of *Fanchette* will be performed this evening. To-morrow evening Mr. Thomas Whiffin will have a benefit, when Offenbach's operettas of *La Rose de St. Fleur* and "66" will be given. Mr. Whiffin's talents entitle him to the compliment of a full house on his benefit night.

On Monday next Offenbach's opera of *Robinson Crusoe* will be performed for the first time in America.

AT THE AMERICAN the Japanese will appear for a few nights more.

THE SENTZ HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT, comprising fifty tableaux, and a combination of talented artists, who will appear in sentimental and comic songs, character sketches, and musical performances, will perform at Concert Hall on Thursday evening, March 4.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will lecture at the Academy of Music this evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, on the subject of "Rational Amusements."

JAMES E. MURDOCH, Esq., will give a reading from Shakespeare and the modern poets this evening at Morton Hall, Haverford street, above Forty-first, West Philadelphia.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE will lecture this evening in the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, corner of Eighteenth and Arch streets. Subject—"Grumbler & Co."

CITY ITEMS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—*to close out Winter Stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ART SALE THIS EVENING.—The sale of the choice private collection of paintings belonging to C. W. F. Calvert, Esq., will be held this evening at the gallery of B. Scott, Jr., No. 1020 Chesnut street, opposite the Academy of Fine Arts. These pictures were selected with great care by Mr. Calvert, and some of the best-known American and European artists of the day are represented in the collection. The paintings, in size and subject, are admirably suited for the adornment of homes, and the opportunity for securing really meritorious works at low prices is one that is rarely offered. The sale is positive, and all the pictures will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. There is a number of small paintings in the collection, which will be as much appreciated by art connoisseurs as the larger ones. Among them are two finely-executed landscapes, Nos. 18 and 19, on copper, by an unknown artist, which will be prizes for whoever secures them. A fine portrait of General Grant, taken from life by J. R. Lambdin, ought to be secured by one of our public institutions.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

PANTALOONS cut by the first artists in the city, at
CHAS. STOKES & CO.'S.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

THE TIME HAS COME
For..........Spring Overcoats.
For..........Spring Overcoats.
For..........Spring Overcoats.
For..........Spring Overcoats.
For..........Spring Overcoats.
For..........Spring Overcoats.
For..........Spring Overcoats.
We have them for $6·50.
We have them for $6·50.
We have them for $6·50.
We have them for $6·50.
We have them for $6·50.
We have them for $6·50.
We have them for $6·50.
All prices up to $25.
All prices up to $25.
All prices up to $25.
All prices up to $25.
All prices up to $25.
All prices up to $25.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE COR. OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

KNAPP—JOHNSON.—On Thursday evening, February 18, 1869, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. L. Reed, Mr. CHARLES S. KNAPP and Miss LIZZIE A. JOHNSON, all of Montgomery county, Pa.

RIGHTER—GROFF.—On February 4, by Rev. G. Oram, Mr. LEWIS G. RIGHTER, of Philadelphia, to Miss RUTH A. GROFF, of Red Bank, New Jersey.

SICKEL—CRISPIN.—On February 23, in the Immanuel Episcopal Church, Holmesburg, Pa., by the Reverends D. C. Millette and E. Roberts, Mr. JAMES C. SICKEL to Miss M. LOUISE CRISPIN, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ARCHER.—On the 24th instant, of congestion of the lungs, Captain MARK S. ARCHER, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Camden Lodge, No. 15, A. F. and A. M.; Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 29, I. O. of O. F.; Camden Encampment, No. 12; William H. Adams Masonic Relief Association of Philadelphia; and the Employes of Baird & Loper's Canal Line, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 222 Mickle street, Camden, N. J., on Sunday, the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CADE.—On the 23d instant, Mrs. HANNAH CADE, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. John Mullen, on the N. E. corner of Second and South streets, on Friday at 12½ o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Woodbury, N. J.

HOGG.—On the 22d instant, HANNAH, wife of Christopher Hogg, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 4 Hickey street (below Market and west of Fifteenth), on Friday afternoon next at 1 o'clock. Service and interment at Manayunk.

MARSHALL.—February 23, 1869, BETTY W., wife of Thomas Marshall, a native of Royton, Lancashire, England.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, at Ruins, near Haddington, on Friday, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Haddington Church.

PERKENPINE.—On the 23d instant, GEORGE PERKENPINE, Sr., aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 823 N. Fourth street, on Friday at 1 o'clock. Services at St. John's M. E. Church. Interment at Vault of Church.

RIVAL.—On the 23d instant, Miss SARAH CECILIA RIVAL, daughter of Amy and the late William Rival, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Blessed Virgin Sodality of St. Philip de Neri's Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 1338 S. Second street, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock.

SINER.—On the 24th instant, THOMAS, son of Henry and Ann Siner, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 976 Leithgow street, below George, on Sunday afternoon, the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock.

YARROW.—On the evening of the 23d, EDWARD, son of the late John Yarrow, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Franklin Lodge, No. 134, A. Y. M.; Company D, Grey Reserves; and the Phoenix Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, February 26, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 2139 Arch street. (New York and Savannah papers please copy.) **

LIFE INSURANCE.

AGENTS WANTED IN Philadelphia

BY THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Of Philadelphia,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Better terms NOWHERE offered.

Address or call at Company's Office, 1 to 3 P. M.

CALVIN B. McLEAN,
6 10 Manager of City Agency

AGENTS AND SOLICITORS
FOR LIFE INSURANCE,
AND ALL PERSONS CONTEMPLATING INSURANCE, WILL DO WELL TO SEE
Mr. B. G. WILSON, at the Office of the
PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT Street,
1 16 stuth tf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.

None but Well-made Garments are offered.
But One Price is Asked.
Satisfaction guaranteed every Purchaser.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street,
2 17 wfm tf ABOVE SIXTH.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street,
2 1 tf PHILADELPHIA.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

C. W. F. CALVERT'S
PRIVATE COLLECTION OF
HIGHEST-CLASS MODERN PAINTINGS
Will be Sold Previous to his departure for Europe,
AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, February 25,
AT HALF-PAST 7 O'CLOCK.

MR. C. W. F. CALVERT DESIRES PARTICULARLY TO ANNOUNCE THAT THIS SALE WILL BE POSITIVE AND WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVATION.

B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Take pleasure in offering to the public a partial list of their largely increased stock of Irish, Scotch, and Barnsley Linen.

SHEETING AND PILLOW LINENS.
Richardson, Sons & Owden's Linens.
Prime Golden Flax Linens.
Butcher's Extra Heavy and Wide Linens.

RUSSIA SHEETINGS.
Half Bleached and Bleached Huck Towelings.
German Roll and Glass Towelings.
Russia, Scotch, and Domestic Crashes.
18, 20, 22, 24 and 30-inch Russia Diaper.
27 and 36-inch Bird-eye.
Stair and Crumb Linens.
Shirt Fronts, our own make, made from Richardson, Sons & Owden's Linens.
Window Shadings, all widths, in Buff, Green and White.
6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 Table Linens, good designs, and warranted pure linen.
100 designs in Napkins, from $1 per dozen up.
Doylies from 80 cents per dozen up.
French Dimities for spreads.
Jacquard Linen for furniture covering.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.
Our assortment is now complete, and stock larger than ever before, consisting in part of
Plain Nainsooks, Tucked Muslins,
Nainsook Checks, Shirred Muslins,
Plaid Muslins, French Muslin,
Swiss Mull, Figured Piques,
Soft Cambrics, Plaid Piques,
Plaid Swiss,

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS HOUSE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!
UP TOWN—LIGHT EXPENSES!!
OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!

Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.

SPECIALTIES JUST OPENED.
Rich Black Silks,
Superb Silk Poplins,
Spring Delaines and Calicoes,
Cassimeres, Table Linens, Napkins, Etc.

Ladies can ride to our door from any part of the city, and we assure them it will more than compensate them in one visit and purchase.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS.
ALL TRUNKS NOW MADE AT
The "Great Central" Trunk Depot,
Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fastens the Trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.
GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT,
N. W. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.
TRAVELLERS, NOTICE.
Purchase your Trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy Bolts; no fear lock breaking.
AT THE GREAT CENTRAL,
2 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRENCH PEAS
AND
MUSHROOMS.

THE FINEST SMALL TENDER FRENCH PEAS
MUSHROOMS AND TRUFFLES.
ALSO,
OUR VERY FINE OLIVE OIL, MACCARONI AND VERMICELLI.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
tuths PHILADELPHIA.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

HOVER'S PATENT
Combination Sofa Bed
is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
H. F. HOVER,
Owner and Sole Manufacturer,
1 26 tuths6m No. 130 South SECOND Street.

FOR SALE.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
The HANDSOME BROWN STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, and 4112 SPRUCE Street, and GREY STONE DOUBLE RESIDENCE, No. 4110 PINE Street.
C. J. FELL & BRO.,
2 13stuth1m No. 120 South FRONT Street.

A DESIRABLE DWELLING AT PRIVATE SALE, situated on Tioga street, third house west of Twentieth, north side, one-half square from Tioga station, Germantown Railroad. Lot 50 by 230 feet. Stable 22 by 25 feet. Apply on the premises, or to
JONES WEBSTER,
2 20 stuth No. 59 N. FIFTH Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
The Desirable Residence, No. 1614 CHESNUT Street,
Containing TEN ROOMS, with all the modern improvements. Apply to
GUMMEY & SONS,
2 23 No. 733 WALNUT Street.

FOR RENT.—PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT Street, for Store or Office.
Also,
OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS
suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24§ BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO LET—A LARGE MODERN-BUILT House, Coach House, Tenant House, and five acres of ground, handsomely laid out, two minutes walk from Duy's Lane Station, Germantown.
Apply to [2 23 12t*] J. ARMSTRONG.

TO-RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1111 GIRARD Street. 2 1 tf

FLOUR.

WM. B. THOMAS & CO.,
THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Sts.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
"PASTRY,"
"PREMIUM,"
"RED STONE,"
AND
UNEQUALLED XXX BAKERS' FLOUR,
ALL [2 17 1m
Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
Flour Dealers and Grocers, Take Notice.
LANGLEY'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY FLOUR
Again in the Market.
"Ivory Sheaf," "Rural,"
"Neds," "Langley."
The above brands of FLOUR are now arriving from the mills, and will be constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit to purchasers, by
BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,
FLOUR AND GRAIN DEALERS,
1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 MARKET St.,
2 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

BANNER MILLS FLOUR
OF
SAINT LOUIS.
We are the exclusive Agents in this city for these celebrated FLOURS, which we are selling to the trade at manufacturers' prices.
FOUR DIFFERENT GRADES.
CHICK & CHISHOLM,
No. 248 NORTH BROAD STREET,
2 11 thstu1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
2 19 1mrp East of Front street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

THE NINE DAYS' QUEEN.

We take the following from Hepworth Dixon's new work, entitled "Her Majesty's Tower:"—

King Edward died on the summer night of Thursday, July 6, at Greenwich Palace, so calmly, that the fact could be kept a secret all that night and all the next day, while Dudley matured his plans. The council were of his advice, the fleet and army at his back. On the city he could count for passive assent; but passive assent was not enough. On Saturday morning he sent for Sir Thomas White, Lord Mayor, six alderman, and a score of the richest merchants from Lombard street, to whom he showed the King's body, and papers which he called the King's letter-patent, fixing the order of succession to the crown. These papers, which gave the sceptre to Lady Jane, Dudley got the Lord Mayor and citizens to sign. The Londoners were told to keep the King's death and the contents of these letters patent secret, until the lords should make them known. Dudley's plan was, that Edward's death should not be noised abroad until Mary had been lodged in the Tower, and Jane was ready to announce herself as Queen.

When Edward was dying, Mary had been called to his bedside by the council, and she had come so near to Greenwich as the royal lodge of Hunsdon, twenty-five miles distant. So soon as the King was dead, Lord Robert was sent off by Dudley with a party of mounted guards to bring her in. Once in the Tower, the unpopular princess would have found few knights to strike in her behalf.

Dudley himself rode down to Sion, near Isleworth, his house on the Thames, to which Lady Jane had repaired. When Dudley summoned the Princess Mary to Greenwich he sent his wife to Suffolk House for Lady Jane. Frances, her mother, refused to give her up; Jane herself preferred to stay in Southwark; until the Duchess of Northumberland fetched her son, who begged her, on her duty as a wife, to depart with him. Not liking to begin her married life by an act of disobedience, Lady Jane went with the Duchess and her son to Chelsea, where they locked her up till Sunday, on which day Lady Sydney, her husband's sister, brought her a request from Dudley to repair at once to Sion, and await a message of highest moment from the King. She was not aware that Edward had been dead three days!

The two ladies took boat at Chelsea. When Lady Jane arrived at Sion, the House was empty, but the great lords came dashing in; the Duke himself, President of the Council; William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, Grand Chamberlain, and brother of Queen Catharine Parr; Francis Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, husband of Anne Parr, the Queen's sister; Henry Fitz-Alan, the smiling and deadly Earl of Arundel; accompanied by the Duchess of Northumberland and the Marchioness of Northampton. Arundel and Pembroke fell on their knees, and were the first to kiss Lady Jane's hand as queen.

By help of these men and women the first and fatal part of Dudley's work was done. Jane fainted when they told her she was queen. She had loved King Edward with a sister's love; read with him, played with him, shared his secrets and his hopes; and when she heard that he was dead she swooned and sank upon her face. They told her she was queen by Edward's will, according to the acts which vested the succession in the king. Pembroke and Arundel, who were famous soldiers, swore by their souls they would shed their blood and give their lives to maintain her rights. Then Lady Jane stood up before the lords, saying she had never dreamt of such greatness being thrust upon her, but that if she was called to reign, she prayed for grace to act as might be best for God's glory and His people's good.

The next day, being Sunday, she remained at Sion, surrounded by her husband's family; the Duke giving orders of many kinds, instructing heralds, sending out proclamations, writing to the lords and sheriffs, and acting generally as protector. That night the interregnum was to end, the new reign to begin.

First Day. On a bright July morning, Queen Jane embarked in the royal barge at Sion, and followed by a cloud of galleys, bright with bunting, gay with music, riotous with cannon, dropt down the river, making holiday along the banks, passing the great Abbey, calling for an hour at Whitehall Palace, and for another hour at Durham House, and shooting through the arches of London Bridge. She landed at the Queen's stair about 3 o'clock, under the roar of saluting guns, and was conducted, through crowds of kneeling citizens, to her regal lodgings by the two Dukes, the Marquises of Winchester and Northampton, Arundel, Pembroke, Paget, Westmoreland, Warwick; all the great noblemen who had made her queen. Her mother, Frances, bore her train; and her husband, Guilford, walked by her side, cap in hand, and bowing low when she deigned to speak. The Lieutenant, Sir John Brydges, and his deputy, Thomas Brydges, received her majesty on their knees. At 5 o'clock she was proclaimed in the city, when the King's death was announced and his final testament made known.

But the day was not to end in peace; for after supper was over, and the Queen had gone to her rooms, the Marquis of Winchester, lord treasurer, brought up the private jewels, which he desired her to wear, and the royal crown, which he wished her to try on. Jane looked at the shining toy, and put it from her, saying, "It will do." Winchester told her another crown would have to be made. Another crown! For whom must another crown be made? For the Lord Guilford, said the Marquis, since he was to be crowned with her as king! Crowned as king! Surprised and hurt by what the treasurer had let fall, she sat in silent pain, until Guilford came into her room, when she broke into a fit of honest wrath. The crown, she said, was not a plaything for boys and girls. She could not make him king. A duke she had power to make, but only Parliament could make a man king. Guilford began to cry, and left the room. In a few minutes he came back with his mother, still whimpering that he wanted to be king, and would not be a duke. The Queen was firm; and after a hot scene the Duchess took her boy away, declaring that he should not live with an ungrateful wife.

Second Day. Bad news came in from the eastern shires. When Lord Robert had got to Hunsdon his prize was lost; no man could tell him how or why; but the lodge was empty, and the Princess gone. Mary had been well served; for while Dudley was drawing a curtain round the bed, the false Arundel and the honest Throckmorton were both intent on letting her know that King Edward was no more. Sir Nicholas rode to London, told his three brothers the dread news, and took counsel with them as to what should be done. The four men, sitting in a dark room, whispering in hot words that summer night, were but the types of four millions of English subjects. They were loyal men, stout of heart, and true in faith; men who feared that Mary might be led astray through her confessors and her Spanish friends, but who chose to risk that evil rather than confront the perils of a civil war—a war which seemed likely, if once begun, to prove longer and fiercer than the strife of the Red against the White Rose; seeing that the weaker party could always count on the support of Spain and Rome. Their first thought was to do right. Mary was the true heir to her brother's crown, and they could not stand aloof when powerful and unscrupulous men seemed bent on driving her from her father's realm. As Sir Nicholas put the case in his doggerel rhyme:—

> And though I liked not the religion
> Which all her life Queen Mary had profest,
> Yet in my mind that wicked motion,
> Right heir for to displace I did detest.

After long debate the four brothers agreed to mount their horses, to leave London by different roads, to spur with all speed for the royal lodge, to inform the Princess of her brother's death, and warn her to fly from Hunsdon before the arrival of Lord Robert's company of horse. Arundel's man confirmed the news. A night ride saved the Princess, who sent out letters to the shires and cities, calling out her people, and then rode swiftly through the Suffolk flats towards Kenning Hall, a strong castle on the river Waveney, where she proclaimed herself Queen.

Missing his prize at Hunsdon, Lord Robert was ordered to gallop hard upon such track as he might find; and to aid his search Lord Warwick was sent out with a second company of horse. These young men had their father's orders how to act, and there is reason to suspect his orders would have justified them in putting Mary to death. Of course, she could be called a suicide, and three or four frightened servants might have been got to swear they had seen her either mix the drug or plunge the knife into her heart. Dudley, who already contemplated sending Bishop Gardiner, Edward Courtney, and the Duke of Norfolk to the block, was of opinion that the throne would be all the more stable if it were red with blood.

Third Day. On Wednesday morning, while the lords were sitting with Queen Jane in council, news came to the Tower that Mary was at Kenning Hall; that John Bouchier, Earl of Bath, was with her; that Henry Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex, was on his way to join her; and that sons of Lord Wharton, and Lord Mordaunt, with many gentlemen of note, were up in arms.

Kenning Hall belonged to the Howards, whose tenants and followers hated Dudley and all his tribe; partly for the wrongs which his party had done the Duke; still more for the ruthless manner in which he had scourged their country in pursuit of Kett. The Queen was safer than she knew among these Norfolk men, who not only flocked to her banners the moment they were raised, but threatened to put every man's land under fire who should dispute her claim. Knights and squires kept pouring in, hot with the summer sun, and grey with the summer dust; and the curfew rang that Wednesday night on what promised to be strife between the English commons and the English nobles; squires and nobles striking for Queen Mary, while duke and earl were striking for Queen Jane.

The council sitting in the White tower now felt that the time had gone by for such feeble warriors as Lord Warwick and Lord Robert to do their work; and the question rose as to which of the great lords would go forth in arms against the rival queen? If Norfolk had been free, and of the council, he would have been the man to send. Not a pike in East Anglia would have been raised against the Lord of Framlingham and Norwich, the hero of Flodden, the suppressor of the Pilgrimage of Grace. But Dudley had kept the Duke a prisoner, and the Duke's tenantry were now arming in Mary's name. Some one else must go. The council fixed on Grey; an unwise choice, if fighting was to come, since Grey had never yet led an army in the field. Jane would not consent. She begged the lords to make a second choice. She needed her father's counsels; she prayed them, tears in her eyes, not to send him from her side. Arundel turned his serpentine eyes on Dudley. He was the soldier of their party; he had led an army into Norfolk; he had quickened men's minds with a lively terror; and he knew the county as a general ought to know his ground. These facts were urged upon him by the lords, who seemed to think his presence in the shire would be enough to drive the Princess Mary into France.

"Well," said the Duke, "since you think it good. I and mine will go, not doubting of your fidelity to the Queen's majesty, whom I leave in your hands."

From the council chamber in the White tower they passed through the chapel into the Queen's apartments, where Jane thanked the Duke for leaving her father by her side, and, wishing him a speedy return, bade him good night.

Fourth Day. Early on Thursday morning, men, horses, guns and carts began to block up the Strand in front of Durham House, the Duke's residence near Charing Cross. Dudley called for his suit of steel, and tried it on. He sent for cannon from the Tower, with waggons of powder and shot and many field-pieces. After breakfast, he begged the council to prepare his commission, as the Queen's Lieutenant, forthwith, and to send on his instructions by mounted messenger to Newmarket, as soon as they could be drawn up. To the peers who came to Durham House to dine with him and see him off, he made a speech; in which he told them that he was going forth in the common cause; that he left the Queen in their hands; that he felt no doubt of their faithfulness; that they were all engaged in God's work; that any man who faltered in the cause would come to grief. At this moment dinner was brought in, on which Dudley concluded in a few words, "I have not spoken to you," he said, "in this sort upon any distrust of your truth, but have put you in remembrance. . . . and this I pray you, wish me no worse God speed than ye would have yourselves." To which one of the lords replied, "If you mistrust any of us in this matter, your Grace is much deceived." The Duke made answer, "I pray God it be so; let us go to dinner." Then they sat down.

After dinner Dudley rode down to the Tower and took his leave of the Queen. As he came back from his audience into the Council chamber he met Lord Arundel, who prayed that God would be with his grace, saying he was sorry it was not his luck to be going into the field with him, as he wished no better end than to fight in his cause and die at his feet. A page, named Thomas Lovel, was with the Duke. "Farewell, gentle Thomas," said Arundel to the boy, "farewell, with all my heart." The lords came down the spiral stairs and stood upon the green for a last greeting of their fellows; the Duke of Northumberland first, then the Marquis of Northampton, Lord Grey of Wilton, and many more; after which final greeting they took boat on the wharf, and went back to their houses in the Strand.

Fifth Day. On Friday morning the Duke rode proudly forth, with his first train of guns, a body of six hundred men, and a magnificent staff. If great names and officers could have given the victory to Queen Jane she might have slept in peace. Besides the Lord General, Dudley himself, went the Lord Admiral, Edward Lord Clinton; the Marquis of Northampton; the Earls of Warwick, Huntingdon, and Westmoreland; Lord Grey of Wilton, Lord Ambrose Dudley, Lord Robert Dudley, with most of the men whose steel had been tried in actual war. But they were Generals without troops, Admirals without ships, Lords without following. Clinton and Huntingdon were enemies in disguise. As they pranced along Shoreditch the Duke observed with a soldier's eye that the crowd which flocked to see the martial array go past, in all its bravery of steel and plume, looked sad and curious, and turning to Lord Grey, who was riding at his side, remarked, "The people press to see us, but no man cries, 'God speed you!'"

Yet Mary feared to wait their coming at Kenning Hall—a place too near the capital, too far from any port; so she leapt to horse, and, with a long train of riders, dashed across the country towards Framlingham Castle, the Duke of Norfolk's stronghold on the Ore; riding so hard that she made no less than forty miles in a single day. Once that day she was in peril, for in part of her road she fell foul of the companies led by Warwick and Lord Robert. But on the first shout of the onset Jane's troops went over to her side, and Dudley's sons escaped becoming Mary's prisoners only by the fleetness of their steeds.

Later in the day a messenger from Bucks brought word to the Council in the Tower that Lord Windsor, Sir Edward Hastings, and other gentlemen, were raising men in that county in Queen Mary's name.

Sixth Day. On Saturday a train of wagons left the Tower, with arms, supplies, and cannon for the Duke, who found himself in presence of a thousand troubles on which he had never counted. The commons gave him no help, for no one liked him; and as he advanced into East Anglia he found himself in the midst of active foes. When he heard bad news from the front he halted. Mary was now in Framlingham Castle, surrounded by a guard, which was strong in number, if not in discipline and arms. She had been proclaimed in the market-place of Norwich, from which city a band of gentlemen had ridden to her court. Worst of all, some ships which Clinton had sent from London to the Norfolk coast, on the pretense of arresting Mary's flight should she try to leave the country, had gone over to the Queen, and supplied her with guns and stores. From other shires the news was equally dark and fitful. Bucks and Beds were stirring; Lord Derby was up in Cheshire; and the midland counties were about to march. Dudley, who knew his business as a soldier, saw that these changes must be met; and sending in hot haste to London for fresh troops, he pushed on for Cambridge, which he reached that night.

Seventh Day. The summer sun dawned on a country wasting with a passionate pain. In every city the crowd was for Mary, while the higher class of thinkers and reformers was for Jane. Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London, walked down to Paul's Cross, and preached an eloquent sermon against the Scarlet woman; while John Knox was thundering forth his prophetic warnings at Amersham in Bucks. From a thousand pulpits England was that day warned that a house divided against itself must fall.

In the palace of the Tower a cry of defection rose, but the garrison was too prompt to action for the evil spirit to get abroad. About 7 o'clock the gates were suddenly locked, and the keys carried up to the Queen's room. The guards were told that a seal was missing; but in fact, the missing seal was the Lord High Treasurer. Pembroke and Winchester had tried to leave the Tower privately; Pembroke had been watched and taken, but Winchester had got away. The first thought of every man was that he had carried off his money; and some archers of the guard were sent after him to his house, with orders to arrest and bring him back. They seized him in his bed, and delivered him at the Tower wicket to Sir John Brydges, the Lieutenant, as the clocks were chiming 12.

Eighth Day. Monday brought fresh sorrow to Queen Jane. Her house was divided against itself; the Duke, her father, had no confidence in the Duke, her father-in-law; the Duchess of Northumberland was quarrelling with the Duchess of Suffolk; and the foolish Guilford was going about whimpering that he wanted to be king. Her council was also divided against itself. Dudley was absent: Pembroke and Winchester were little more than prisoners; Paget and Arundel were false; Bedford was suspected; and Cranmer, if true to Jane, was acting as a councillor with the faint heart of a man who feared that he was doing wrong. Her country was divided, too, but in no equal parts. Jane was popular, yet the people were mainly on Mary's side: and no thunders of Ridley and Knox could make common folk understand that a woman ought to lose her civil rights because she held certain opinions about the Keys and the Bread and Wine. As yet there had never been a prince on the throne of hostile creed; and the people had yet to read in the light of Smithfield fires the sad lesson of a country divided in its body and its head. The Commons felt for Mary, and they fancied she could do no harm. Single and sickly, she was not likely either to leave a son or even to live long. Her sister, strong and beautiful as a pard, was English in blood and English in thought. What the Spanish weakness of Mary might put crooked, the English strength of her sister could set straight. They would rather bear with Mary's monks for a time—a very short time—than start on a new contention of Lancaster and York. Wise men might forecast the future in another way; but in days of turmoil, wise men do not shoulder pikes and brandish broadswords; and while the thinkers were weighing arguments for and against the two queens, a hundred thousand men, moved by their hot blood only, were bearing Queen Mary to her father's throne.

Ninth Day. On Tuesday morning the game was seen to be up. The Queen's Council were nearly of one mind. Cranmer and Grey were true; but of the noble crowd who elbowed them at the table every other man was false. Most of them, Winchester, Arundel, Pembroke, Paget, Shrewsbury, had made their peace, and kept their places in the Council only to betray the girl whom they had forced to ascend the throne. The army was as rotten as the Council. When Dudley marched on Bury his soldiers mutinied on the road, and forced him to fall back on Cambridge, which was already filling with Queen Mary's friends. In fact, when he took up his quarters in King's College, he was a prisoner, though suffered to sleep without the appearance of a guard.

Next day the Council left Queen Jane in the Tower alone; Queen Mary was proclaimed in Cheap and in St. Paul's Churchyard. The nine days' reign was over.

When the archers came to the Tower gates, demanding admission in Queen Mary's name, Grey gave up the keys and rushed into his daughter's room. The Summer Queen was sitting in a chair of state, beneath a royal canopy. "Come down, my child," said the miserable Duke, "this is no place for you." Jane thought so too, and quitted her throne without a sigh.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

5 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Trust Estate of Mrs. CHRISTIAN GLENDENNING.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of HUGH ELLIOTT, Trustee, as filed by William Elliott, his Executor, and of the said William Elliott, Executor of Hugh Elliott, deceased Trustee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, March 1, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 125 S. SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

J. COOKE LONGSTRETH, Auditor

2 18thstu5t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

C. L. MAISER

MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
No. 434 RACE Street

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS OF all kinds can be had at No. 105 S. FIFTH Street (next door to Old Office), and at No. 432 WALNUT Street, Penn Building.

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The South and Southwest
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, February 25, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 23 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
8 28 6m Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF NEW YORK,	Saturday, Feb. 20, 1 P. M.
ETNA, via Halifax,	Tuesday, Feb. 23, 12 noon.
CITY OF ANTWERP,	Saturday, Feb. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON,	Saturday, Mar. 6, 12 noon
KANGAROO, via Halifax,	Tuesday, Mar. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE,	Saturday, Mar. 13, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$4
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT	Brocande	Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin $140 | Second Cabin $85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)
First cabin $145 | Second cabin $85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 30½
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1½ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia;
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE.
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10mw

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw¾ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500,00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R.)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Phila. and Southern Mail Steam. Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116 150·08	
	Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

1829--CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.
CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS 1,018,893·59
PREMIUMS 1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693·22 $350,000·00.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5 500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Alfred G. Baker,
George Fales,	Thomas S. Ellis!

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 1 12

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
Richard D. Wood,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 1

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 2 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4 No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
PROVIDENCE
Washington Insurance Co.,
RHODE ISLAND,
On First January, 1869.

FIRST.

Capital Stock	$200,000·00
Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in cash	200,030·00

SECOND.

The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company		158,000·00
Cash on hand		267·22
Cash in Banks		21,560·25
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission		8,308·05
Amount of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which less than one year's interest due and owing		
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year		
Amount of stocks owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value. Bank Stocks:— Par Value. $50 Market Value. $56		33,600·00
Interest on investments due and unpaid		none
Accrued interest not yet due		2,890·00
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value:—		
Rents	$2,625	
Water Rents and furniture	1,500	
City of Providence Bonds	100,000	
U. S. Bonds, 50,000	54 475	
Missouri Bonds	9,200	
		167,790·00

THIRD.

Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	600·00
Amount of losses reported to the Company, but not acted upon	13,449·78
Amount of losses resisted by the Co.	2,300·00
Amount of dividends due and unpaid	529·00
Amount of do. declared and not due	12,500·00
Amount of all other claims against the Com'y contested or otherwise—about	1,060·00
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	73,507·80

FOURTH.

Amount of Cash Premiums received	155,349·54
Amount of Premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums	
Amount of Premiums earned	172,205·72
Interest received from investments	12,031·24
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources—Rents	10,500·00

FIFTH.

Amount of Losses paid during the year	89,127·06
Amount paid and owing for Reinsurance Premiums	1,555·41
Amount of Return Premiums, whether paid or unpaid	11,108·19
Amount of dividends declared during year	18,750·00
Amount of dividends paid	11,993·00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Company	25,176·83
Amount of Losses due and unpaid	none
Amount of taxes paid by Company	12,192·11
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	6,371·02
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share. Par Value. $32 Market Value. $42	

JOHN KINGSBURY, President.
WARREN S. GREENE, Secretary.

SABINE & ALLEN,
AGENTS,
N.E. Corner FIFTH and WALNUT,
2 23 tuths6t PHILADELPHIA.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000·00
Cash Assets January 1, 1869 479,283·22

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 8

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

HOWELL & BROS.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
PAPER HANGINGS,
REMOVED TO
Nos. 3 and 5 DECATUR Street,
BELOW MARKET,
2 22 tf Between Sixth and Seventh streets.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
No. 251 South THIRD Street,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELP A

"The Young Man of the Day."

From the London Pall Mall Gazette.

Our contemporary, the *Daily Telegraph*, has for a long time kept its columns open to a set of letter writers who deal with what they term "The Young Man of the Day." The game was originally started under the signature of "Sam," a person whose father seemed to suffer from filial ingratitude. A legion of mothers and daughters joined the hunt, and when the sport appeared to slacken a correspondent with a classical name, and of a leading-article turn of mind, gave a fresh impulse to the pursuit. On the whole the controversy is very dull, as might be expected when the disputants belong to the class of people who exchange *cartes* through the medium of the *London Journal*, but there is still something not uninstructive to be gleaned from it. In the first place, the Young Man of the Day himself, the figure round which the war is raging, is not according to any account (even that of his mother, who stands up for him) a fascinating one. He is given to low amusements, unsuitable clothing, and slang company. He is supposed to avoid introducing his sisters to his friends in order that they should not suspect him of wishing to get those young persons married. He hangs about bars and barmaids, and he turns up his nose at a "plain well-cooked dinner, with tolerable port and sherry, and the sensible conversation of a modest, well-educated girl." Nor does the catalogue of his atrocities close here. Never by any chance will he take the female members of his family to the theatre, or indulge them with new dresses. It must be remembered that his income is no less than £150 a year, on which magnificent sum he is advised by several lady correspondents of our contemporary to marry at once. Of course the young man has a defense. His language, however, would almost require the aid of an interpreter, or say a waiter in a sporting tavern, to comprehend. He complains of the "tanners" and "bobs" that from his position in society he is expected to lay out. Then the girls (ladies such as he knows, he means) are so like the "Girl of the Period" in the *Saturday Review*. We ourselves should not have suspected, if there was a color of truth in that famous caricature, that the original was to be found pursuing clerks in warehouses; but we have been mistaken. She even reads the *Daily Telegraph*. When Sam or Tom varies the delights of the music-hall with the tamer joys of a picnic or a ball, it is this remarkable female who attracts him. So closely are the two brought together that, according to a sort of naturalist critic, there is a wonderful similarity of costume about them which even the exigencies of sex cannot conceal. "On the one hand, you have," writes this acute observer, "the invisible bonnet, the chignon of false or stained hair, the skirts clinging to the limbs, or gathered up in a bunch behind; in the other, the short hat with curled brim, the cutaway jacket open to the waist, the tight trousers made after the pattern of a groom's." How could such a pair as this, when the wardrobe is taken into calculation, marry on £150 per annum? and how are the quiet ladies to compete with the miracle of cosmetic art and millinery skill?

We cannot venture to enumerate all the reasons assigned for the extravagance and celibacy of the young man of the *Telegraph*, but there is one put prominently forward which strikes us as more or less novel. It comes of your journalists, writes a personage tubbing it under the inscription of Diogenes. They were content in Lamb's time to discuss Shakespeare and the musical glasses over a leg of mutton, with punch to follow; now ("if we believe them," sarcastically notes the cynic) they talk of wines and courses, and are forever grinning at honest people, their equals, who hire greengrocers to wait, or drive in broughams taken from the livery stables.

The serious puzzle is the certainty with which it is stated that an annual income of £150 is enough for a gentleman to marry upon. We had a great bother about this question before, but if we remember rightly it was never quite determined for what order of man the minimum standard was set up. According to his confessions in the *Telegraph*, he cannot write without exhibiting a sodden vulgarity, he neglects his business, and he is little better than the Tittlebat Titmouse whom we had thought had altogether disappeared from fiction—not to say from real life. Is *he* the Young Man of the Day? Does he really represent the majority of the young men of London who claim to be gentlemen? You go through the hundreds of city offices, or where civil service clerks are employed, and every man is a Tom or Sam "wearing the new hybrid cravat, half silk and half sable, with horseshoe pin, vest of sealskin and velvet coat, awfully spiff!" And this revolting creature is the Young Man of the Day! It is a mere vulgar libel. The clerks in banks and our city houses would lose their situations if they were like Sam, but they are not. Nor are their evenings spent as his. They *do* go to theatres with their mothers and sisters or with their friends' mothers and sisters, and they are neither *habitués* of music-halls, patrons of 'bus drivers, nor casino hunters. They rise in life with manners acquired in an entirely different career. Marriage is a difficulty with many of them, but it is a difficulty with compensatory advantages. If they want to marry they work harder, and reduce their expenses, but they would as soon think of writing for a wife to the editor of the *London Journal* as adopt the mode of existence portrayed in the columns of the *Telegraph*. Taking the bulk of the correspondence in our contemporary to be genuine, we should hesitate to decide whether Sam, or his parents, or his employers, or the young women who express concern about him, are the more pitiable idiots.

Plays and Players.

Among the valuable papers in the city to which Mr. Orridge is wisely directing attention, are numerous letters from the Lord Mayor of London to the Council, on matters connected with the stage, which will be new even to such students as Mr. Collier and Mr. Halliwell. The following abstracts, for which we are indebted to Mr. Orridge, will suggest the variety of interest:—

Letter 9. From the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor, respecting a disorder at the Theatre on Sunday, and the wickedness and impiety occasioned by Plays and Players. 12th April, 1580.

40. From the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, respecting the means of preventing infection in the city and averting the wrath of God, by putting down infamous Houses, Plays, etc., and restraining buildings. 17th June, 1580.

41. Particulars of matters necessary to be redressed, but which the Lord Mayor hath not power to enforce (referred to in above letter).

221. From the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor and Justices of the Peace in the County of Middlesex and Liberties adjoining the City, for the suppression of Plays and all great assemblages of people until the end of September, for preventing the spread of the Plague and other contagious diseases. 10th July, 1581.

224. From Henry Berkley to the Lord Mayor, respecting some of his men committed to prison for playing on the Sabbath day, contrary to the Lord Mayor's orders, which were unknown to them. From his lodging in the Strand, this present Tuesday, 1581.

295. From the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, authorizing the exercise of Plays to be resumed, because of the Plague, on account of which they were forbidden (Letter 221), having ceased, and that the Players may be in readiness with convenient matters *for the Queen's solace at Christmas*, which they cannot be without their usual exercise therein. 18th November, 1581.

317. From the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, for permitting Plays to be performed on Holidays after Evening Prayer, *and for appointing some fit person who may consider and allow of such Plays* only as be fit to yield honest recreation and no example of evil. 11th April, 1582.

319. From the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council, in reply to their letter (No. 317), for allowing Plays to be performed on Holidays after Evening Prayer, with sundry reasons against the same. 12th April, 1582.

359. From the Earl of Warwick to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, or Sheriffs, for license to be given to his servant, John David, to play his pieces in his science and profession of defense, at the Bull in Bishopsgate street. 1st July, 1582.

383. From the Earl of Warwick to the Lord Mayor, expressing his surprise at the prohibition of playing prizes by his servant, and desiring that "more" favor may be shown him therein. 23d July, 1582.—(This letter is subscribed—"To my very loving frende the Lord Maiore of London—from the Court.")

456. From the Lord Mayor to the Lord High Treasurer informing him of the further steps taken with respect to forming a Catalogue of Infected Houses, and also of an accident at Paris Gardens, where several persons were slain and others maimed by the falling of a scaffold on the Sabbath Day, and beseeching him to give order for redress of such abuses of that day and contempt of God's service. 18th January, 1582.

458 and 459. From the Lord Burghley to the Lord Mayor (in reply to Nos. 456 and 457) containing further instructions for making public the Catalogue of Infected Houses, and also respecting the accident at Paris Garden, and the prohibition for the future of the pastimes used there on the Sabbath Day, and prevention of the importation of Grain. 15 January, 1582.

484. From the Lord Mayor to the Earl of Warwick, in reply, explaining the reasons for the prohibition. 24th July, 1582.

498. From the Lord Mayor to Mr. Young, a Justice of the Peace for an adjoining district, respecting prohibiting Plays intended to be performed on the 1st of May, on account of the danger of infection, etc. 27th April, 1583.

520. From the Lord Mayor to the Lords of the Council (in reply to No. 519), respecting the neglect of archery, and the increase of unlawful games and pastimes, to the injury and dishonor of the City, and their resolution to reform such abuses. 3d July, 1583.

538. From the Lord Mayor to Sir Francis Walsingham, informing him of the care taken in the City for the stay of infection of the Plague, and of the evils attending the assemblies at Plays, Bear Baiting, etc., and requesting that like restraint may be enforced in places adjoining the City. 3d May, 1583.

553. From Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lord Mayor, explaining the intentions of the Lords of the Council in granting a license to the Queen's Players. 1st December, 1583.

554. From the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, respecting granting a license to the Qeen's Players. 26th November, 1583.

635. From the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the Archbishop of Canterbury, representing the evils produced by the number of Players and Playing Houses within the city, and requesting his favor and help for the reforming and banishing the same. 25th February, 1591.

646. From the Lord Mayor to the Archbishop of Canterbury, thanking him for the assistance, etc., afforded by him respecting the suppression of Plays, etc., agreeably to the request made in a former Letter (No. 635). 6th March, 1591.

662. From the Lord Mayor to the Lord High Treasurer, informing him of the tumult and disorder in Southwark, the occasion thereof, and what had been done in consequence. 30th May, 1592.

Here is an unworked mine of dramatic history in the days when Shakespeare was in London.—*London Athenæum.*

ST. DOMINGO.

A Brief Description of the Island.

In view of the earnest effort being made to secure the annexation of this island to the United States, a brief description of it may not be uninteresting.

San Domingo lies between the eighteenth and twentieth parallels of north latitude, and extends from near the third to near the ninth parallel of longitude east from Washington, and is about midway between the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. The surface of the island is much broken and diversified. It has good harbors, a fertile soil, produces tobacco, sugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton, etc., and has valuable forests, embracing mahogany, oak, lignumvitæ, dyewoods, etc. Its mineral wealth is great, there being, besides coal, gold, and silver, some of the richest copper mines in the world, and rock salt in enormous quantities. The existing republic was established in 1845, and embraces only a part of the island, the rest of the island being known by the aboriginal name of Hayti. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and at Isabella, on the north shore, was founded the first Spanish colony in the New World. St. Domingo was settled in 1496. In 1697 the Spaniards ceded the western portion of the island in full to France, which soon became the most valuable of all the possessions of that country in the west, and towards the end of the eighteenth century supplied Europe with one-half the sugar consumed by its people, while, in the meantime, the eastern or Spanish portion of the island made little progress.

By a treaty made between Spain and France in 1796, the whole island became the property of the latter. After the Haytiens established their independence the island was divided among several chieftains, and the eastern part was repossessed by Spain, but in 1821 threw off the Spanish authority and declared itself independent. Boyer, the Haytien President, invaded it soon afterward, and in 1822 united the whole island under his government. In 1844 the inhabitants rose against the Haytiens, overpowered them, and formed themselves again into an independent State, under the title of the Dominican Republic. Since that period it has successfully resisted every effort of Hayti to reduce it to subjection.

The exports of the whole island for the year 1789 were valued at $27,828,000, consisting principally of sugar, coffee, and cotton. The annual value of exports is not now supposed to exceed five or six millions. The export of cotton is about a tenth of that of 1780; that of coffee scarcely exceeds a third, and sugar is no longer exported. Both St. Domingo and Hayti have been the prey of political convulsions and civil war from the hour of their independence. The population of St. Domingo is about 150,000—a mixture of all races, spread over a territory of more than 20 000 square miles, without roads or postal facilities.

—A New Bedford ship's catch of bone, on her last voyage, amounted to 86,000 pounds, whose sale fetched the handsome sum of $106,000. Years ago whalebone was hardly considered worth lumbering up a ship with.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·55 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4.35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·20 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

410ø HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2·25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...... 3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00. P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.

At 11·30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 4, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·10, and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·30 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr. Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

429 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M., Express. 2·25 P. M., Express. 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10·55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,

11½ General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868. TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf sic Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delawareaven

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
Superintendent.

985

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·15, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M.; 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M.; 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by H. B. SMITHSON, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, March 24, 1869, the following articles, viz.:—

28 Cast Iron Cannon.
16,394 Solid Shot (round).
2,829 Stands of Grape and Carcasses.
3,827 Carbines, new, repaired, rusty, etc.
3,127 U. S. Rifles, Cal. 51 and 58, repaired, rusty, etc.
4,377 Enfield Muskets, repaired.
4,319 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, rusty, etc.
3,130 U. S. Muskets, Cal. 69, rusty, etc.
2,279 Pistols and Revolvers, new, repaired, and rusty.
4,000 Sets of Infantry Accoutrements (old).
33,182 Pounds of Cannon, Musket, and Rifle Powder.
190,000 Pistol Cartridges (Lefaucheux & Wesson's).
1,300,000 Maynard's and Sharp's Primers.
6,282 Musket Bayonets.
130,000 Pounds of Scrap Iron, Cast and Wrought.

A lot of Appendages and parts of Muskets.

A lot of Tools for Blacksmiths, Carpenters, etc. etc.

A lot of Packing Boxes, etc.

Catalogues of the above can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.

Terms—Cash.

R. H. K. WHITELEY,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

222mw6t

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE Stores.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—

23 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2000 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
6000 Watering Bridles.
2400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C. or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREEN Streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.

Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 tA7

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC,

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

8 12

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 630¼

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,

FORREST BUILDINGS,

No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia,

AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,

No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.

C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Princip Office, Philadelphia. 1 29 1m*

PATENTS.—WIEBERSHEIM & CO., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS.
400 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
408 7TH STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C. 2 16 1m

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

217½ No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

GALVANIZED CABLE FENCING.

The Cheapest and most Enduring Fence for Farmers, Railway Companies, or Country Seats.

Samples seen at the office of

PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
No. 14 North FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

2 5 1m

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE,

TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNT.

On Friday Morning.

Feb. 26 at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at public sale, in our large second-story warerooms, without reserve, by catalogue, a large and extensive assortment of Elegant Cabinet Furniture, including rosewood, walnut and ebony parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, finished in the latest styles coverings and marbles all made by the celebrated manufacturers, George J. Henkels and Lacy & Co. and comprising a choice selection; warranted in every respect well worthy the attention of persons furnishing.

May be examined three days previous to sale, with catalogues. 2 23 3t

NOTICE—ELEGANT FURNITURE

The stock of elegant furniture manufactured by George J. Henkels, Lacy & Co., to be sold at the auction rooms on Friday next, is now arranged for examination. 2 22 4t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, NO. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

IMPORTANT SPECIAL SALE OF HIGHEST CLASS MODERN PAINTINGS, THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF C. W. F. CALVERT, ESQ., No. 1317 N. BROAD STREET.

B Scott, Jr., is instructed by Mr C. W. F. Calvert to announce for public sale his entire private collection of highest class modern paintings, previous to his departure for Europe. The sale will take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,

On Thursday Evening,

Feb. 25, at 7½ o'clock.

Among the artists represented are:—

Nordenberg,
De Heuvel,
Carl Boker,
H. Savry,
Hulck,
Vanderbin,
Verwee,
Oondermann,
Stroebel,
De Mulda,
Ruyten,
W. Koekkoek,
G. Engelhardt,
Vander Waarden
J. Kruseman,
J Weischelbrinck
Charles Leickert,
Thomas Sully,
E. D. Lewis,
G. W. Nicholson,
A. Van Willis,
James Hamilton,
Bonfield,
Laurent de Beni,
Von Seben,
F. Mustn,
Von Severndbuck,
Jacobsen,
J. F. Herring,
Litschauer,
Raoux,
M.A. Koekkoek,
Loemans,
H. Werner,
W. Angus,

And others.

Sale positively without the least reserve.

Open for inspection on Monday. 2 20 6t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS ETC. ETC.

On Friday Morning,

Feb. 26, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian list, hemp, cottage and rag carpetings, floor oil cloths, etc. 2 20 6t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS ETC.

On Monday Morning.

March 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [2 24 4t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning.

March 2, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [2 24 6t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE MANTEL MIRRORS, CHINA, GLASSWARE, PICTURES, STOVES, ETC.

On Friday Morning.

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of Superior New and Second-hand Furniture, comprising—Parlor and library suits in plush, reps, and hair cloth; dining room furniture in oak and walnut; chamber suits finished in oil and varnish, with wardrobes to match; large and small book cases; office tables and desks; several large mantel and pier glasses; rosewood piano; velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; beds and bedding; china and glassware; stoves and kitchen furniture, etc. etc.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.—Also, an invoice of superior plated-ware.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE AND WATCHES, by order of Administrator.—Also, a lot of Second-hand Furniture and 20 Watches.

GLADIOLI FLOWER ROOTS.—Also, at 1 o'clock, will be sold one case of assorted Gladioli flower roots from Holland. 2 24 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 241 S. Fifth street.

VERY SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

26th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 241 S. Fifth street, the household furniture, including 2 suits handsome walnut chamber furniture, superior walnut dining-room furniture, walnut sideboard, cottage chamber furniture, fine Brussels carpets, oil cloth, ingrain carpets, kitchen furniture, utensils, etc.

May be seen early on morning of sale. [2 23 2t

Sale at No. 1841 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHICKERING PIANO, BOOKCASE, COTTAGE SUITS, FINE BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Saturday Morning.

Feb. 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1841 Chesnut street, by catalogue, the entire household furniture, including elegant rosewood piano-forte by Chickering, superior walnut secretary and bookcase, cottage chamber suits, mattresses, bedding, fine Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloth, china and glass, kitchen utensils etc.

May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. [2 23 4t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge 9 23

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.

On Monday Morning,

March 1, at 10 o'clock. Also, a large line city made goods.

N. B.—Sales Mondays and Thursdays of every week. 2 25 3t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 21

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST 1869
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1869
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1869
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. 1869
WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. 1869
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. 1869
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1869
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1869
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1869
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

11¾

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand

2 22¼ Also, WOOL SACKS.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Disorderly Conduct—Beat His Wife—A Young Thief—Caught in the Act—Abused his Better Half—Stabbing Affair—A Fighting Character.

—Felix Gill, who was arrested some three years since and acquitted of the charge of killing his wife, was arrested at Nineteenth and Catharine streets last evening, upon the charge of assault and battery and disorderly conduct, and was held to answer by Alderman Dallas.

—William H. Dyer, living at Seventh street and Cross alley, beat his wife last night, for which he was arrested and committed by Alderman Carpenter.

—James Gaheen, a young man, was employed in the store of Mr. Ellis, at Fourth and Cherry streets. Last evening, while the place was being closed, he concealed himself on the premises, and late at night Officer Porter caught him coming out of the store. He had helped himself to some money and a lot of cigars. The prisoner was arraigned before Alderman Kerr this morning, and was held for a further hearing.

—Officer Nobilt, while patrolling his beat at two o'clock this morning, heard a noise in a cigar store on Third street below Market, adjoining Mr. Fox's banking house. He looked through the door detector and noticed a young man advancing towards the door. The officer attempted to enter but the person inside had locked the door. In consequence of a threat to shoot on the part of Officer Nobilt, the young man opened the door and came out. He gave the name of George Baker, and said that he had effected an entrance by the transom over the door. The accused was held for a further hearing by Alderman Kerr.

—Alderman Carpenter committed William Bartlett this morning for beating his wife in the New England House last night.

—Thomas Murray seriously stabbed Michael Lynch, last night, at the house of Michael Boyle, on South street, above Seventh. The injured man was removed to the Hospital, and Murray was taken into custody.

—Michael Larkins is said to be a great annoyance to persons employed about the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway depot. Yesterday he was ordered to leave the premises, but refused. Two men attempted to put him out, and failing, received a beating at the hands of Larkins. A patrolman soon appeared and arrested the belligerent, who, after a hearing before Alderman Dallas, was held in $2000 bail to answer.

Jewish Observance.—To-day the anniversary of the Fast of Esther and the Festival of Purim is being observed by our Jewish citizens. The Festival of Esther was instituted by the queen whose name it bears, and her relative, Mordecai, the Jew, by whom Esther was inspired to the noble purpose of saving her people at the peril of her own life. Haman, who was minister to King Ahasuerus ("this is Ahasuerus who reigned from India even unto Ethiopia, over a hundred and seven-and-twenty provinces"), became full of wrath and indignation because Mordecai, who sat at the king's gate, would not bow and do him reverence, and prevailed upon the king to issue a decree "to destroy, to kill, and to cause to perish all Jews both young and old, little children and women, in one day, even upon the 13th day of the twelfth month, which is the month of Adar." Esther appeared before the king, and by her eloquence and charms prevailed over the barbarous schemes of Haman, had the decree revoked, and thus saved the Jewish nation from destruction. Hence the fast of the 13th of Adar, or the day of danger, which has since received the name of Esther. The Festival of the Purim was instituted at the same time, and comes on the 13th and 14th of the same month, or according to the non-Hebraic calendar, on the 24th and 25th of February. With the Jews this has always been a period of "feasting and joy, and of sending portions one to another, and gifts to the poor." In all the synagogues the entire book of Esther will be read, and "Al Anissim," a prayer of thanksgiving, delivered at church and table.

The Mexican Monument.—From the following letter it will be seen that the Pennsylvania Odd Fellows will participate in the dedicatory ceremonies of the Mexican Monument:—

Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1869—Gentlemen:—Your invitation to R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to join in the dedicatory ceremonies connected with the monument erected at Harrisburg, commemorative of the soldiers of Pennsylvania who lost their lives in the war with Mexico, has been received, and, on motion of Past Grand Master John W. Stokes, the invitation was accepted. Truly yours, etc.,

James B. Nicholson.

To General John W. Geary, General E. C. Williams, John Brady, Esq., Richard Coulter, Esq., and D. M. McCreary, Esq., Commissioners.

Burglars Frightened Off.—About 2 o'clock this morning an attempt was made to enter the residence of Mr. Eleazar Hart, No. 325 Spruce street. The thieves had bored a hole in the rear kitchen door, and removed one of the bolts, but were prevented from entering by an additional bolt. While endeavoring to remove this, the springing of a rattle alarmed them, and they made their escape. It seems that an officer had arrested a man a square away from the premises, and had used his rattle for assistance. The burglars were under the impression that the police were after them.

The Names of Streets.—The Sub-Committee on Police of City Councils sits to-morrow in the committee room of Councils, S. W. corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, at 1 P. M., to meet any parties who may have plans for placing the names of the streets on the lamps of the city. In addition to inspecting the plans, they will also receive statements as to the price per lamp at which the names can be placed upon them.

Attempted Suicide.—About half-past twelve o'clock this morning John Hildinger, aged fifty years, residing at No. 1227 Day street, Eighteenth ward, attempted suicide by shooting himself. He only succeeded, however, in inflicting a slight wound over the left ear. It is supposed that loss of money induced him to make the attempt.

Our Readers will please remember that there are no *reserved* seats at the West Arch Church entertainments. The only way to enjoy the music and "Grumbler & Co," to-night is to go early. The church, Eighteenth and Arch streets, will not accommodate more than fifteen hundred comfortably.

Dress Drill.—Company D, Grey Reserves, will please notice General Order No. 15, in our advertising columns, in reference to the postponement of the dress drill on the evening of the 26th, in consequence of the death of one of the members.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.—The cases of the city list assigned for hearing before a full bench were argued this morning.

Twitchell's Case.

In the case of George S. Twitchell, Jr., under sentence of death for the murder of Mrs. Hill, the Court having inspected the record of the Oyer and Terminer, and having found no error, have refused to allow the special *allocatur* prayed for by his counsel.

District Court No. 1—Judge Hare. Donath vs. Ohl. An action to recover arrears of rent. The defense set up that the premises were not in a fit condition for occupation. Verdict for defendant.

Bernhard Kiing vs. Jacob Kenser. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $146.

Charles Cohill vs. Frederick A. Trego and John Thornley, executors of Philip S. White, deceased. An action to recover for a portrait of Colonel White painted for him in March, 1866. The defense alleged that the painting was done at the order of other parties and presented by them to the deceased as a token of esteem. On trial.

District Court No. 2.—Judge Stroud.—Townsend vs. Morrison. An action to recover arrears of rent for premises in Market street, above Second. The defense alleged payment. Verdict for plaintiff.

French, Richards & Co. vs. The American Gum Paint Co. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $584·51.

Edward G. Peabody vs. Louis Shallcross. An action to recover for a breach of an oil contract. Verdict for plaintiff, $326·00.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Brewster.—The trial of Samuel Holt, for the murder of Edward Byrnes on the night of October 13 last, was resumed this morning, the closing argument for the Commonwealth and charge of Judge Ludlow being delivered.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—Revenue cases were tried this morning.

The United States vs. Tobacco and Machinery claimed by Marshall V. Evans. An information of forfeiture on the ground that defendant was conducting his business fraudulently, and at the time of seizure he was about to remove the property because the tax was soon to fall due. Verdict for the claimant, who, of course, denied the imputation of fraud.

The United States vs. Tobacco, claimed by Joseph P. Buggy, and Same vs. Tobacco, claimed by John Thompson. These were informations for forfeiture upon the ground of alleged fraud. Verdicts for the claimants.

United States vs. Tobacco, claimed by Hyman B. Block. Information for forfeiture. Verdict for claimant.

The United States vs. Whisky, claimed by Patrick Oates. An information for forfeiture. Verdict for the United States.

The United States vs. Fifteen barrels of whisky, claimed by James Maguire. An information for forfeiture on the ground that the whisky was raw and was fraudulently marked "rectified." On trial.

MINING BUBBLES.

A Curious Record in Boston.

In the Clerk's office of the city of Boston there is a very remarkable book, well worth studying. It contains a list of the corporations, mostly for mining purposes, got up within the last five years, under the general laws of Massachusetts, which allows any three or more persons to become a corporation for mechanical, mining, and quarrying and manufacturing purposes. In that time there has been nearly three hundred recorded, representing in all about $80,000,000. The capital of these corporations severally range from about $200,000 to $500,000 each, and, what is quite remarkable, in each case some four, five or six eminently respectable gentlemen certify, under oath, that the capital has been all paid in. As the citizens of Boston are only taxed on about $200,000,000 of personal property, it does, at first view, look as though our people were getting just a shade too venturesome in investing $80 out of every $200 they possess of floating capital in underground enterprises.

But this is only a little pastime of our people. Men are truly only children of a larger growth, and, like them, must have a little time now and then blowing bubbles. As you pore over this book, and read the names of the Presidents and directors of these corporations, and see the $500,000 carried out in full, round figures, and reflect that four-fifths of it is represented by a fissure in a rock in Colorado, four inches wide and one hundred feet long, or by a mining lease of a ten-acre lot in Pennsylvania, you can almost see these grave and distinguished officers gathered about the maternal tub, pipe in hand, blowing bubbles. And then you can see an eager crowd around them, leaning over them, catching at the bubbles, and trying to carry them off without bursting. The faces are familiar, there is no lack of speculation in the eye, but great lack of joviality, the shout and the laugh of the old sport.—*Boston Journal.*

Madame Rachel.

In its London correspondence, just made public, the N. Y. *Times* gives this:—

"Mme Rachel has not only got out of prison, but is carrying the war into Africa, and the hardest part of it is she has prosecuted her attorney, charging him with having taken advantage of her ignorance of the polite arts of reading and writing, and defrauded her, and perhaps others. Her portrait is that of a very remarkable old woman, and she has had the art to have her affidavit read in Court and reported in the newspapers, containing the most elaborate puffs of her business, and among the rest the following exquisite double-edged paragraph:—

"In May, 1866, Mrs. Borrodaile was desirous of being enamelled by me, for which my fee is, and has been for many years, 1000 guineas, and she proposed to give me her acceptance for £1000 payable at Messrs. Grindley's bank, but not including the odd £50, which it is always understood is to be given to the poor by my customer or myself, and which Mrs. Borrodaile elected to pay on her own account."

One thousand pounds for enamel—£50 for charity! Madame goes on to say that when Mrs. Borrodaile came to her she had only a few patches of rusty grey hair, and her head and face were disfigured by an eruption. Now her skin is beautiful, and she has a head of beautiful soft curling blonde hair. Poor Mrs. Borrodaile! Even if she wears a wig, she can never make up her mind to deny that soft impeachment.

The New York Money Market.

From the Tribune.

"Money works steadily at 6@7 per cent. on miscellaneous securities; dealers in Government bonds were supplied at 5 per cent. Commercial paper is in rather better demand at 7½@9 per cent. for prime names.

"Sterling Exchange was firm on a basis of 109½@109¾ for prime bankers' 60 day bills.

"The Railway share market recovered from the depression that has prevailed for some weeks upon a report that the Erie party would perfect an arrangement with the Fort Wayne Road and obtain a connection with Chicago upon amicable terms. The difficulty between the Directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburg has been amicably settled and a new Board of Directors appointed, among whom are Mr. Cass, of the Fort Wayne Road, and Mr. S. J. Tilden. Mr. McCulloch retains his position as President. Mr. Jay Gould is Treasurer. It is stated that the courts will now surrender the road to the Directors. The Receiver was appointed upon the application of Mr. McCulloch, who has had the appointing of a majority of the new board, and is satisfied that the interests of the stockholders will be fully protected by this arrangement. Negotiations are in progress between the Erie and Fort Wayne Roads that will give the former road the outlet to Chicago desired. The Atlantic and Great Western Road, now leased by the Erie Company, crosses the Fort Wayne Road at Mansfield, Ohio, and there is no necessity of building a new road. The Fort Wayne will either lay a third rail from that point to Chicago, or tranship the freight upon their own cars, as may be considered for the best interests of both companies. The negotiations on these points are now being carried on in this city, but have not yet been definitely settled. This arrangement will give New York two through lines to Chicago. The managers of the Hudson, Harlem, New York Central, Lake Shore, Columbus and Toledo, and Buffalo and Erie Roads are now harmonious, and by making an arrangement with the Michigan Southern Road a through line will be had by the New York Central. Considerable purchases of Michigan Southern have been made by friends of the New York Central, who foresee that the road must be run in harmony with the interests of the Vanderbilt roads, as it would be largely benefited thereby. There is no appearance of a contest for the Michigan Southern stock for election purposes, and it is not probable that any change will be made in its managers."

From the Times.

"The money market worked with continued ease yesterday, and the rates on call loans ranged from four to seven per cent. These were the extreme or exceptional figures both ways. The legitimate quotable rates are five and six per cent. on Government collaterals and six and seven per cent. on miscellaneous securities. Commercial paper was not active, but rates remained firm at seven to nine per cent. Foreign exchange was quiet but steady at the last quotations. The decline in gold tends to still further curtail the supply of cotton and produce bills. During the afternoon foreign exchange manifested a tendency to firmness, but its disposition that way was checked by the cable news of an advance of bonds in London to 79¾, subsequent private telegrams announcing 79⅝."

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers,

rp NO. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 3p

THIRD EDITION

HARRISBURG

Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives To-day—Introduction of Local Measures.

Suicide of a Convict.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Harrisburg, Feb. 25.—Mr. Connell presented a memorial from the Board of Trade in favor of the abrogation of the usury laws.

Also, a remonstrance from the Church of God against the removal of the dead bodies from their graveyards in the Nineteenth ward, Philadelphia.

Messrs. Nagle, Connell, McCandless, and Henszey presented petitions for an act for the pecuniary protection of retired teachers; also, in favor of granting the northwest corner of Penn square to the Academy of Natural Sciences.

Mr. McCandless, a memorial from the Society for the Amelioration of Prisoners.

A number of remonstrances against the Fifteenth Constitutional amendment were presented by Democratic Senators.

The Attorney-General, in reply to the resolution of January 27, reported that in his opinion the act of February 23, 1866, repealing all taxes on real estate for State purposes, is constitutional.

House of Representatives.

The House proceeded to the consideration of public bills. An act authorizing interest to be charged at a higher rate than six per cent. by special contract was amended in various ways so as to fix seven, eight, and ten per cent. as the limit, and was finally referred back to the Judiciary Committee. An act as follows was considered:—That the people of Pennsylvania, being deeply interested in the protection and promotion of the general as well as the private rights and privileges of this Commonwealth vouchsafed to the citizens of the same, and never heretofore interfered with in this regard, do hereby most respectfully instruct our Senators in Congress, and request our Representatives, to oppose the incorporation of railroad companies or granting such privileges to a person or persons by the General Government, and that they use all honorable means to prevent such enactments by Congress of the same.

Mr. Clark, of Warren, moved to amend, by urging the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office bill. Not agreed to.

The original resolution passed by a vote of 65 to 33.

Shocking Suicide by a Convict.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, Feb. 25.—Donato Migaldo, the Italian who was yesterday convicted of the murder of John Byland, and sentenced to the State Prison for life, committed suicide this morning under extraordinary circumstances. The wardens who were conveying him from this city to Sing Sing, on reaching Yonkers were frightened by the ghastly pallor of his face. On examination he was found to be dying, having cut his throat before leaving the Tombs, N. Y., and concealed the wound by folding around it a handkerchief. He was for fifty miles gradually bleeding to death unknown to his keepers.

The Illinois Legislature.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—Yesterday in the Illinois House of Representatives a bill was passed providing for a general system for railroad corporations, by dividing the directors into three classes. This bill was presented in the interest of the Rock Island Railroad Company, to enable the present managers to continue in power two years longer. Its advocates contended that the bill was necessary to prevent the Wall street speculators from gaining control of all the Western roads, and that it would hinder consolidation and aid competition. The vote on its passage stood 54 to 22.

Political.

Lewiston, Me., Feb. 25.—Isaac N. Parker was renominated by the Republicans as their candidate for Mayor, last evening.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Feb. 25.—Stocks strong. Gold, 132½. Exchange, 109¾; 5-20s, 1862, 115½; do. 1864, 112¼; do. 1865, 113⅜; new, 110⅝; 1867, 111⅜; 10-40s, 109⅝; Virginia 6s, 61½; Missouri 6s, 87¼; Canton Company, 60¾; Cumberland preferred, 38; New York Central, 164; Reading, 99⅛; Hudson River, 136⅜; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 97½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 105⅝; Illinois Central, 140; Chicago and Rock Island, 126¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 123⅜.

New York, Feb. 25.—Cotton lower; 300 bales sold at 29½c. Flour dull and 10c. lower; 6000 barrels sold; State at $5·70@7; Ohio at $6·50@8; Western at $5·45@8·10; Southern at $6·35@12; superfine $6@8 for old, and $6·10@10·50 for new. Wheat heavy; 15,000 bushels sold; No. 2 at $1·55@1·56. Corn dull; 25,000 bushels sold; Western mixed at 89@91c. for new, and $1 for old. Oats dull; 13,000 bushels sold, 73½@75c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new mess, $31·62½@31·75. Lard steady at 18¾@19¾c. Whisky dull at 95c.

Baltimore, Feb. 25.—Cotton quiet and weak at 29. Flour quiet, weak, and unchanged. Wheat dull; very choice white, $2·30; valley red, $2·05@2·15. Corn firm; prime white, 94@96; yellow, 88@90. Oats, 70@75. Rye, $1·50@1·55. Provisions unchanged.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	164¼	West. Union Tel.	37½
N. Y. and Erie R.	36⅞	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	105½
Ph. and Rea. R.	92⅞	Toledo & Wabash	68
Mich. Southern	96⅞	Mil. & St. Paul com.	66½
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	90⅜	Mil. & St. Paul prf	78¾
Chi. and N. W. com	82⅞	Adams Express	59
Chi. and N. W. pref.	91⅝	Wells, Fargo Exp.	30
Chi. and R. I. R.	127	Tenn. 6s, new	65
Pitts. & F. W.	123	Gold	133
Pacific Mail S. Co.	103¼	Market steady.	

SPAIN.

Unsettled Condition of the Country.

A Madrid letter in the *Courrier de Bayonne*, of recent date, says:—

I much fear that we are on the eve of serious events in the Peninsula, as public opinion is just now occupied with several grave questions. As I have already told you, the Carlist party does not lose its time, and the frontier populations are actively canvassed in favor of the Duke of Madrid. A report was lately in circulation that the old Carlist chief Tristany was about to take the field, but several journals discredited that rumor. Mention is now made of several arrests at Saragossa. The persons incarcerated are said all to belong to the Legitimist party. It is added that two small columns of troops have left that city, one taking the direction of Calatayud, and the other of Lower Aragon. Reinforcements, and even a detachment of a regiment of artillery, have been recently sent to St. Sebastian. At Carrion placards have been posted up threatening death to the liberals and proclaiming religion and Charles VII. The doors of certain houses have been marked with a red cross; a detachment of cavalry has been sent from Carrion to Palencia. If, on the other hand, we are to believe certain journals, the Isabellists have determined to attempt at Madrid a movement in favor of the Prince of the Asturias before the opening of the Constituent Cortes. The public press announces the arrest, at the Hotel de las Peninsulares, of a mysterious personage in some way connected, as it appears, with the family of Queen Isabella. His trunks have been seized. Some persons say that at Biarritz certain emigrant generals cast the lots the other day to fix on some one to be charged with agitating the country in favor of a restoration of the Queen, and that the lot fell on General Reina.

The *Courrier de Bayonne* adds that the General in question has just quitted that town for Cordova, which place had been appointed by the Spanish Provisional Government as his place of residence.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet—The Southern States Asking for Representation—The Constitutional Amendment—A Compromise Effected.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Feb. 25.

Southern Representation in the Cabinet.

The Southern members and Senators have had a caucus for the purpose of consulting as to the condition of the Southern States and their interest in the next administration. After considerable discussion it was decided to draw up a paper embodying the political condition and wants of their section, and also to urge upon General Grant the propriety of making a Cabinet appointment from the South. A committee was appointed to carry out the views of the caucus and lay its action before General Grant. No particular man was fixed upon as proper to represent the South in the Cabinet, but it is understood that if Grant should accede to their wishes and request the committee to name the men, Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, will be presented.

The Representation of States.

The success of the Pennsylvania delegation in extracting from Grant a promise that their State should be represented in the Cabinet has encouraged the delegations in Congress from other sections to attempt similar feats. Delegations from New England and the West have called and inquired whether their sections are to be represented. Grant has replied that all his appointments to the Cabinet will be of such a character as to give general satisfaction to the Republican party. It is hardly probable that Grant will show his hand any further as to what States shall be represented in the Cabinet.

The Georgia Members Ineligible.

The Reconstruction Committee had under consideration to-day the question of reporting a bill declaring the delegation from Georgia are ineligible, on the ground that the State had not complied with the Reconstruction acts. The bill will probably be reported.

The Constitutional Amendment.

The conference committee on the constitutional amendment have agreed to the following as a compromise:—The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Inaugural Procession.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Brigadier-General Ekin has been appointed Chief Marshal of the division of the inaugural procession to be composed of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Executive Committee, Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant and Colfax Club, Printers' Grant and Colfax Club, German Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, and Irish Republican Association.

The Washington Monument.

At the annual meeting of the Washington National Monument Association, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers of the society for the ensuing term:—President, General U. S. Grant; Second Vice-President, William W. Corcoran; Third Vice-President, J. B. H. Smith; Treasurer, John Carroll Brent. The Mayor of the city of Washington is First Vice-President *ex officio*.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

Washington, Feb. 25.—On motion of Mr. Grimes, the Committee on Naval Affairs was discharged from the consideration of a large number of bills, memorials, and resolutions.

Mr. Williams called up the bill to amend the act of March 31, 1868, to exempt certain manufactures from internal revenue tax.

The amendment is to allow manufacturers of naval machinery for the Government all the benefits of the act.

Mr. Trumbull offered an amendment to the bill to refund the tax heretofore collected upon such machinery. Lost.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 35; nays, 28.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to present to the Secretary of State the act to increase the duties on imported copper, with the usual certificate, showing that the law passed both houses over the President's veto. Adopted.

Mr. Pomeroy called up the bill authorizing certain banks named therein to change their names. Passed.

The bill authorizes the banks to do business hereafter under the names of the Germania National Bank, of New Orleans, and the Vilas National Bank, of Plattsburg, N. Y.

Mr. Eliot presented the petition of Daniel Dickerson and others, of New Bedford, and of Caroline C. Metcalf and others, of Norton, Mass., praying for the right of female suffrage. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Boutwell, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported the evidence taken before that committee in the case of Georgia. Laid on the table.

Mr. Kelley moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering the bill reported by him last evening from the Committee of Weights and Measures for the coinage of nickel-copper pieces of 5 cents and under. Agreed to.

Mr. Woodward inquired if there was anything in the bill that made the proposed coin a legal tender?

Mr. Kelley replied that they would be a legal tender for everything except the payment of duties on foreign imports.

Mr. Woodward said he could not support the bill on this account, because he did not believe anything should be make legal-tender except gold and silver. He did not believe in the principle.

Mr. Woodward moved to strike out the fourth section of the bill, which make the proposed coins a legal tender.

Mr. Kelley asked Mr. Woodward to modify his amendment so as to limit them to legal-tenders in amounts of twenty-five cents and over.

Mr. Woodward said he could not do that, because it was the principle he urged.

Mr. Judd said the question raised by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Woodward) was discussed in the committee, and so far as they could ascertain, the constitution did not prescribe the material out of which money should be made.

Mr. Kelley demanded the previous question, and the bill passed.

It is as follows:—Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the first day of June next, or sooner if practicable, there shall be coined at the Mint of the United States and such of its branches as the Director of the Mint, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, the following pieces to be composed of copper and nickel, in the proportion of not less than 25 per cent. nor more than 33 per cent. of nickel, viz., a piece of one cent to weigh one and one half grains, or 23 and 15-100 grains; a piece of three cents to weigh three grains, and a piece of five cents to weigh five grains, with such devices as may be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Such devices when adopted, shall not thereafter be changed by said officers, and the present coinage of one, three, and five cent pieces, whether of bronze, nickel, copper, or silver, and the issue of Treasury notes of ten cents, shall thereupon cease,

FIFTH EDITION

EUROPE.

The Spanish Cortes and the North German Parliament.

FROM EUROPE.

Thanks to the Provisional Government of Spain.

By Atlantic Cable.

Madrid, Feb. 25.—The vote in the Cortes thanking the retiring Provisional Government and authorizing Marshal Serrano to form a new Ministry stood as follows:—Yeas, 180; nays, 62.

Parliamentary Affairs in Germany.

Berlin, Feb. 25.—The North German Parliament meets on the 4th of March. The Prussian Diet closes its sessions on March 6.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Ways and Means Committee.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The Ways and Means Committee took a formal vote to-day on the Warehousing bill. The committee standing a tie, the bill will not be reported. The committee agreed to adjourn *sine die*, unless it should be called together again for some special purpose.

United States Senate.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Mr. Vickers, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company.

Mr. Anthony offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three Senators to report any modification or change in the joint rules that might be deemed necessary to facilitate the transaction of public business.

Mr. Sumner said he hoped the committee would also consider the propriety of abolishing the old and barbarous practice of enrolling the bills in parchment. It was a tedious and expensive practice, which had come down from old times, and was observed now only by two bodies, the Legislature of Massachusetts and the Congress of the United States.

The resolution, unamended, was adopted.

The consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, the Army Appropriation bill, was then resumed, the pending question being on the point of order raised by Mr. Grimes, that the amendment offered by Mr. Sumner to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the outstanding interest account of Massachusetts for advances made for the United States in the war of 1812, was out of order.

Mr. Sumner said the question was whether the claim of a State was a private or a public claim, under the rules of the Senate, and insisted that it was clearly a public claim, and therefore not out of order as an amendment to an appropriation bill. He had eighteen distinct precedents to show that the amendment was strictly in order.

Ship News.

New York, Feb 25.—Arrived, steamship Ville de Paris, from Havre.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, FEB. 25

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$4000 Pa & N Y C 7s.b5	93	100 sh Read R......b60.	46⅞
$400 City 6s, New......	100½	200 do......b60.	46⅞
$7000 do......	101	200 do......	46¾
$6600 Leh 6s.gold l.'s..	89¾	100 do......	46¾
100 sh Phil & E..s5wn.	26	100 do......b30.	46¾
100 do......s5wn.	26	100 sh N Penna....b60.	34
700 do......	26	4 sh Wyoming Val.	50
5 sh C & Am......c.	123¾	100 sh Leh N Stk......	29¼
$100 sh Penna R......c.	57	10 sh Leh V....s5wn..	55½

SECOND BOARD.

$4000 Leh V new bs......	93¾	100 sh Penna R....s30.	56⅞
$11000 Leh 6s.gold l.'s..	87¾	10 sh Leh V R......	55½
$2000 do......	89¾	20 sh Mor C Pf......	60½
$1000 Phil & Sun 7s......	90¾	13 sh Read R......c...	46
$1000 5-20s '65 cp.Jy cp.	111		

☞ NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE SECOND DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
February 25, 1869.

Mr. JOHN LYON having resigned the position of Deputy Collector of this district, has no longer any authority to act in that capacity.
2 25 6t JOHN M. DIEHL, Collector.

FURNITURE, ETC.

RICHMOND & CO.,
Successors to Atwood & Hepper,
FURNITURE
WAREROOMS,
No. 45 South SECOND St.,
(East Side, Brown Stone Building),
2 25 1m PHILADELPHIA.

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,
pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements
Garnis et Couverts de Tapis.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
EBENISTE, 2 13mrp
CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9§

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 2 1 tf

LOST.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF OLD CITY LOAN No. 1618, for one hundred dollars, in the name of Mary E. Reeves. Application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. 12 3 th3m*

INSTRUCTION.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M.
CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 1108 MARKET Street. 1 26 1m*

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
Wm. H. Moore, Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon, Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett, George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble, B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—
PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1868.
The attending Managers are:—
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.
Attending Physician—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1005 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D., No. 1300 Spruce street.
Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut street.
The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted) to receive applications for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 1 22t

SCHENCK'S

PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEAWEED TONIC, and
MANDRAKE PILLS
WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
AND DYSPEPSIA,

If taken according to the directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. SCHENCK of Philadelphia, owes his

UNRIVALLED SUCCESS

In the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest, and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and food will make good blood.

SCHENCK'S
MANDRAKE PILLS

Act upon the liver, removing all obstructions; relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison, which is very dangerous to use unless with great care) that will unlock the gall bladder and start the secretion of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most Prominent Causes of Consumption.

SCHENCK'S
SEAWEED TONIC

Is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring the stomach.

THE GREAT REASON

Why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. SCHENCK, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills, or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs are in some way diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, pleural adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Dr. SCHENCK'S three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

WHEN THERE IS NO LUNG DISEASE,

And only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient, without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious cases, as they are

PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

Dr. SCHENCK, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal Office,

PHILADELPHIA, EVERY SATURDAY,

Where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every other Tuesday; and at No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7 a half dozen Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box.

A full supply of Dr. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES for sale at all times at his rooms. Also, for sale by Druggists and Dealers. 29 fwtamrp